THE LITERARY DIGEST

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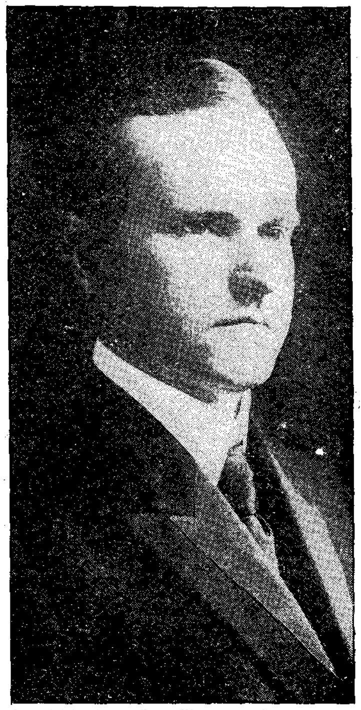
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE POLICEMAN'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

MR. GUY OYSTER, secretary to President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is out with a statement in which he commends the Boston policemen for their "manhood and courage" as displayed in striking "for their human rights and constitutional guaranties." If a reign of monstrous lawlessness was in store, how could the policemen foresee it? Mr. Oyster says they had been "assured by statements of the Police Commissioner that any situation caused by the form of protest they adopted would be taken care of." What need was there to question his ability to take care of it? As Mr. Oyster points out, they had given him two weeks' notice; and "not one of the men had the faintest idea that the regrettable conditions caused by the Commissioner's negligence could occur." Moreover, "the policemen were forced to organize in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to be heard, and they were forced to strike to defend the life of their organization." Widely circulated in the press, this statement is looked upon as organized labor's defense of its action in chartering policemen's unions.

But while Mr. Oyster's views may or may not receive the general indorsement of organized labor, it is clear that Governor Coolidge, of Massachusets, holds radically different opinions. In the midst of the uproar he declared: "The men are deserters. This is not a strike. These men were public officials. We can not think of arbitrating the government or the form of law." Two days later he telegraphed Mr. Gompers, saying:

> "The right of the police of Boston to affiliate has always been questioned, never granted. It is now prohibited. The suggestion of President Wilson to Washington does not apply to Boston. There the police have remained on duty. Here the Policemen's Union left its duty, an action which President Wilson characterized as a crime against civilization.
>
> "Your assertion that the Commissioner was wrong can not justify the wrong of leaving the city unguarded. That furnished the opportunity, the criminal element furnished the action. There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.
>
> "You ask that the public safety again be placed in the hands of these same policemen while they continue in disobedience to the laws of Massachusetts and in their refusal to obey the orders of the Police Department. Nineteen men have been tried and removed. Others having abandoned their duty, their places have, under the law, been declared vacant on the opinion of the Attorney-General.
>
> "I can suggest no authority outside the courts to take further action. I wish to join and assist in taking a broad view of every situation. A grave responsibility rests on all of us. You can depend on me to support you in every legal action and sound policy.
>
> "I am equally determined to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts and to maintain the authority and jurisdiction over her public officers where it has been placed by the constitution and laws of her people."



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"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, at any time,"

Declares Gov. Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, thereby formulating, the press agree, the fundamental issue of the Boston police strike.

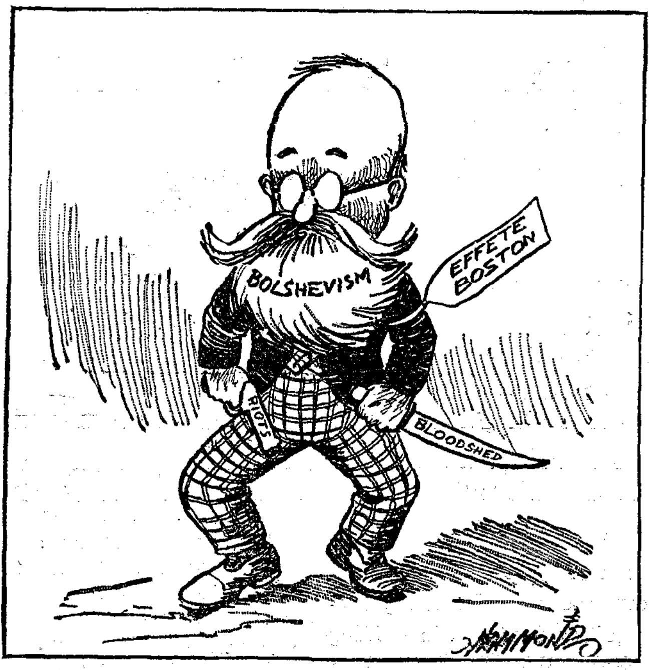
The intense popular interest in this controversy is attributable not only to its accompaniment of disorder and violence, but to a recognition that the principles at stake in Boston are at stake elsewhere. As a writer in the New York *Times* informs us:

> "Policemen's unions affiliated with the American Federation have been formed in thirty-seven cities, most of them, it is stated, with practically 100 per cent. membership. The list, obtained at the national headquarters of the Federation in Washington, consists of:
>
> Oklahoma City, Okla.
> Knoville, Tenn.
> Peoria, Ill.
> Washington, D. C.
> Jersey City, N. J.
> Macon, Ga.
> Cumberland, Md.
> Tulsa, Okla.
> Fort Worth, Texas.
> East St. Louis, Ill.
> Norfolk, Va.
> Pueblo, Col.
> Boston, Mass.
> Warren, Ohio
> Clarksburg, W. Va.
> Portland, Ore.
> St. Paul, Minn.
> Meridian, Miss.
> Evansville, Ind.
> Terre Haute, Ind.
> Moberly, Mo.
> Los Angeles, Cal.
> Wheeling, W. Va.
> Chattanooga, Tenn.
> Hattiesburg, Miss.
> Miami, Fla.
> Superior, Wis.
> Huntington, W. Va.
> Portsmouth, Va.
> Richmond, Cal.
> Key West, Fla.
> Janesville, Ohio
> St. Joseph, Mo.
> Lynn, Mass.
> Vicksburg, Miss.
> Belleville, Ill.
> Topeka, Kan.
>
> "The aim of the movement is to organize the police forces of the country into a national body, similar to that of other branches of the Federation. New York City is considered by the leaders to possess an importance fully equal to that of the capital of the country, and is therefore one of the chief goals in the pioneer work. Favorable expressions have been received by the organizers from some members of New York's force, it is understood."

Without the risk of serious exaggeration it may be said that in a certain sense Boston's scrape has been everybody's scrape, and if comment by outsiders is pretty spirited it would seem to be because outsiders feel that they, too, are involved. Elihu Root even asserts that our system of government is involved. Last week in New York, at a celebration of the 132d anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, he said:

> "We can not maintain this Constitution without insisting upon

its being followed. We must stand for it when it is challenged. And it is being challenged to-day, here and there in a hundred directions. Most noticeably it is challenged by the police strike in Boston now. That raises distinctly the question whether our system of government represented in this Constitution is to be abandoned or not. This Constitution provides for free, popular government. Under it we have a democracy in which all the people have their part in government. Every officer, legislative, executive, judicial, military, is the servant of all the people—not of any class, not of any group, not of any calling, not of any race, not of any religion, but all. And that is fundamental to our democracy.



ALGERNON IN DISGUISE!
—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle*.

"Now, what does the police strike in Boston mean? It means that the men who have been employed and have taken their oaths to maintain order and suppress crime as the servants of all the people are refusing to perform that solemn duty unless they are permitted to ally themselves, affiliate themselves, become members of a great organization which contains perhaps three per cent. of the people. Now if that is done that is the end, except for a revolution."

That the policemen's strike in Boston was essentially an attempt at revolution is also the view exprest by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which says:

> "Bolshevism in the United States is no longer a specter. Boston in chaos reveals its sinister substance. In their reckless defiance of the fundamentals of morality, in their bullying affront to the structure of civilization, wherein do the police of the New England metropolis differ from the mad minority which overthrew Kerensky and ruined Russia? Only an arrant casuist, a fatuous hair-splitter, can proclaim a shade of contrast."

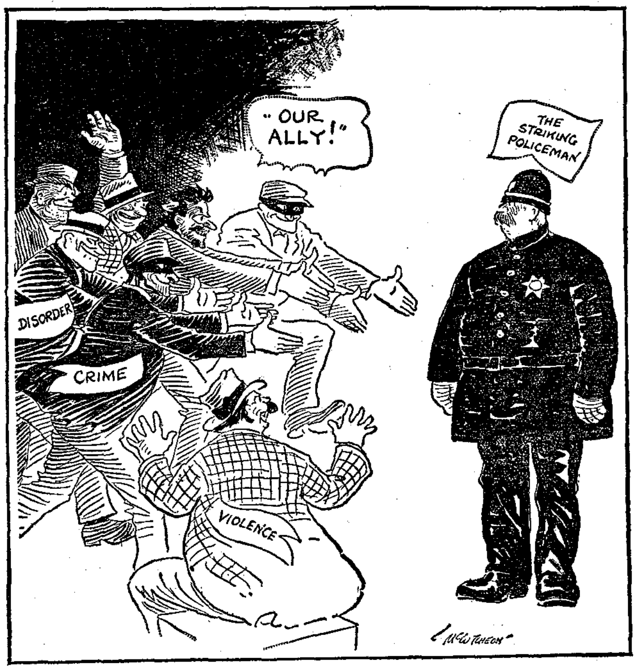
In the *Wall Street Journal's* opinion, "when unionism was extended to include the right arm of the law, the police forces of the cities, it threw down the gauntlet to our whole system of government," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* insists that the question is one "involving the very foundation of civil liberty," while the Detroit *Free Press* observes, "Every one knows what has happened to discipline and morale where 'soldiers' and sailors' councils' or their equivalents have been in control of bodies of armed men." But, supposing that a police force shuns alliances with outside organizations, does this give its members the right to strike? Virtually the entire press, so far as our observation goes, agree with Governor Coolidge that it confers no such right. Says the Grand Rapids *Herald*, for example:

> "As an abstract proposition, a 'walk-out' in a police department is equivalent to a 'walk-out' in the army. Is there any sane person who would presume to say that an 'army' would be justified in a 'strike' for higher wages on the eve of battle?"

Moreover, the Paterson (N. J.) *Press-Guardian* applauds Commissioner Curtis's refusal to reinstate the striking policemen, as they are "deserters in the face of sworn duty," and "their desertion should be made permanent," for "Boston could never feel safe with mutineers on the job as protectors of the peace." And in the same journal we read that "Unionism made a grave mistake when it attempted to cross swords with the good old State of Massachusetts." So, also, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which predicts that "labor will have lost its case if present methods are repeated," for—

> "The nation has chosen. If it ever was vague in its conception of the Bolshevik horror its vision is clean-cut now. So is the issue. Defiled Boston has seen to that."

"No, Mr. Gompers!" cries the New York *Evening World*, "the risk of a police force chartered by the American Federation of Labor is too great."



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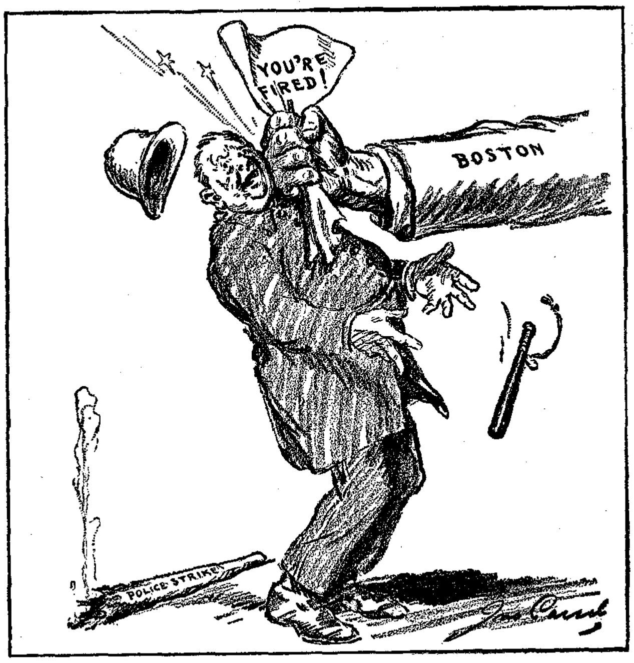
HE GIVES AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



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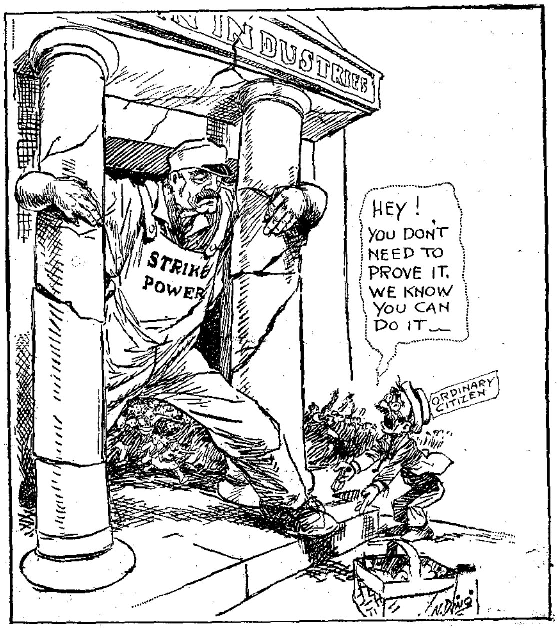
STRIKING BACK!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

STRIKE AND COUNTER-STRIKE.


INDUSTRIES
STRIKE POWER
HEY! YOU DON'T NEED TO PROVE IT. WE KNOW YOU CAN DO IT—
ORDINARY CITIZEN

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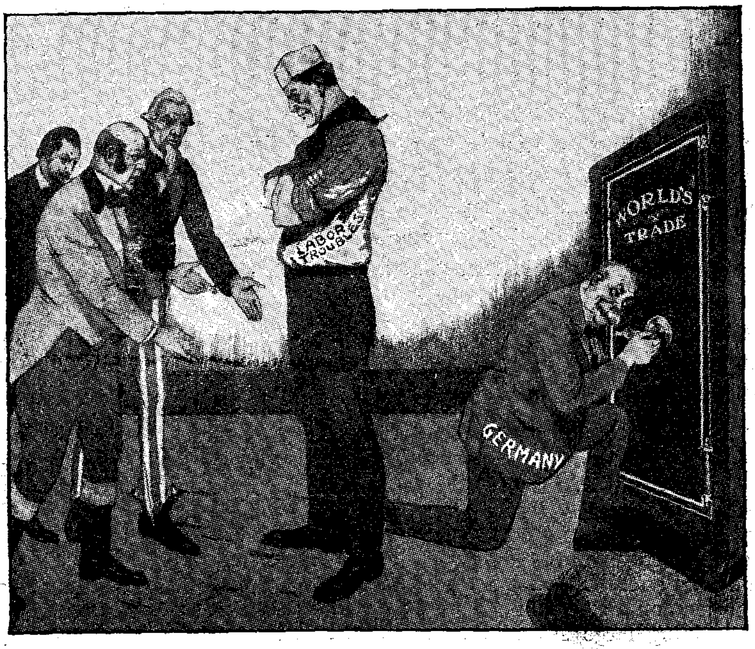
THE BLIND SAMSON.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



GERMANY'S OPPORTUNITY.

—Marcus in the New York *Times Magazine*.

TIMELY WARNINGS TO LABOR.

OUR "MILITARISTIC PERIL"

"MILITARISM GONE MAD," according to Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, is exemplified in the War Department's bill, which would give the United States a standing army of 576,000 officers and men, as compared with 175,000 under the National Defense Act of 1916; and the Oregon Senator's opinion is echoed in many quarters where there is nothing but approval for another section of the same bill which provides for universal military training. Thus Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been called a militarist by friends of the Administration, assures the Senate Military Committee that the army of half a million asked for by Secretary Baker would be more than twice as big as the country needs. Washington correspondents report that opposition to so large a force is manifesting itself on both sides of the House; and the New York *Tribune* thinks that "Senator Chamberlain's blistering attack on the Baker-March army reorganization bill will probably have the effect of making that measure impossible." "One can concede that the United States' standing Army before the war was much too small to safeguard the country in case of emergency," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "without admitting the present or future need of the standing Army of 576,000 called for in the War Department's bill." And it adds:

> "Opposition in Congress to a standing army of that size is natural and wholesome. The cost of a standing army of half a million men would be in the vicinity of a billion dollars a year, on the present cost basis, and such an expenditure in peace time seems appalling."

Senator Chamberlain's charge of militarism against the War Department's bill is based not only on the size of the standing army it would provide, but on its proposal to centralize authority in the hands of the Chief of Staff. Summarizing his arraignment of the bill, he says:

> "Briefly stated, the principal purpose of the legislation proposed by this bill is to empower the chief of an all-powerful General Staff Corps, acting by authority of the President or in his name, or with the acquiescence and in the name of the Secretary of War, to do whatever each successive Chief of Staff may from time to time desire to do with regard to the duties, powers, functions, records, property, and personnel of all military bureaus and offices of the War Department; also with regard to almost the entire organization of and all the funds available for the support of a regular army composed of more than five hundred thousand enlisted men and many thousands of officers. All previous legislation by Congress, with respect to the 'duties, powers, and functions' of officers of the various staff corps and departments, and of the line of the Army is to be repealed expressly or by implication. Nearly all of the control heretofore exercised by Congress over the Army is to be transferred, theoretically, to the President, but practically to the Chief of Staff. However, Congress is still to be permitted to foot the bills. . . . . .
>
> "This preposterous scheme, together with many others of like intent in the bill, spells one-man dominance, staff despotism, and militarism to a degree never surpassed in the palmiest days of the 'Great General Staff' of the German Army."

The New York *Times* reminds us that—

> "It is not necessary to go outside of the Army to find wholesome criticism of the General Staff Corps section of the War Department bill. Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, for instance, has told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that he is opposed to the blanket authority given to the General Staff with regard to the administration of bureaus of the War Department. Maj.-Gen. Edwin F. Glenn has said that the General Staff should be the coordinating body of the War Department, and should not do administration work primarily. Gen. Leonard Wood has exprest the opinion that the General Staff should not perform administrative duties. Maj.-Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, did not hesitate to tell the Senate Military Affairs Committee that he did not approve of features of Section 3 of the War Department bill. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, reflected unprofessional opinion when he said, 'We must make it perfectly clear that in establishing a General Staff we are not instituting what is known as militarism.'"

And in the news columns of the same paper Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division in France and who has now reverted to his prewar status of Commander of the National Guard of New York, is quoted as testifying as follows before the Senate Military Committee:

> "I am opposed to a bill which perpetuates a large professional standing army, as I see in such an army the abandonment of real preparedness in the form of a great citizen army.
>
> "The maintenance of a large regular army is objectionable because such an army can have no peace-time functions. We have no boundaries to protect from invasion. Mexico has not the power to invade. An invasion from Canada is unthinkable. Regular army garrisons in the Philippines and other possessions would seem to be unnecessary, and even unwise.
>
> "The defense of the possessions is a naval problem. If the Navy maintains control of the sea, defensive action by garrison troops will be unnecessary.
>
> "All the leaders in the movement for real preparedness have

urged the organization of an army like those of Switzerland and Australia, and one of the strongest arguments used was that the possession of such an army would avoid the maintenance of a large, costly, and ineffective regular army."

"With many other Americans, and particularly with men who have seen service overseas, I believe we should have a small de-Prussianized regular army to do police duty and to train a larger National Guard of citizen soldiers," writes Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, in his Topeka *Capper's Weekly*. But the New York *Times* suggests that "in the marking-time period before the world settles down to tranquillity and peace, it might be a dangerous experiment to try to worry along with a very small regular army"; and in the Brooklyn *Eagle* we read:

"How any one can say, offhand, how many men we should keep in the regular Army at present is a puzzle. Until we know upon what basis the peace that ends this war is to rest we can not possibly measure the needs of the future. The President has repeatedly pointed out that failure to set up an effective League of Nations will impose upon the world the necessity of maintaining large standing armies as in the past. Under such circumstances we should not reduce our regular military establishment beyond half a million men. Certainly, we would need five times as many men as before the war.

"Should the League of Nations become a fact, however, it would seem to be sheer extravagance to maintain even so small a force, provided we had a reserve of trained men to be provided by some system of military training. The question before Congress and the country, therefore, is not how large an army we should provide with or without the League of Nations. Rather it relates to the size of the force to be maintained during a period of uncertainty during which we face certain known obligations and a still larger number of uncertainties.

"The War Department has asked for 576,000 men for this period. If this number of men should prove to be excessive it can be reduced. For the moment, however, safety first is a good motto, and the size of the army provided by the War Department plan, in view of the chaotic conditions everywhere prevalent, does not appear to be unnecessarily large. Our war-experience has given us 4,000,000 trained or partly trained men and half that number of vigorous young veterans. There is assurance of security in this fact, but the immediate future calls for something more than a nominal military establishment to make it unnecessary again to impress these trained men into service."

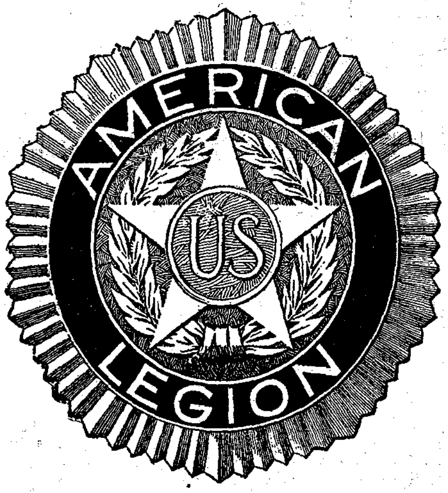
General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, assured the House Military Affairs Committee that the War Department is opposed to anything like Prussianism in the military policy of the United States. And he went on to say:

"For this war Congress appropriated, and there was spent for the Army, $14,000,000,000. We were fortunate in having a wall, created by the Allies, behind which we could train our men. We do not want a similar experience when we may not have such a protecting wall. We want to be in a position to meet every emergency. There are many men in the Army and in the country thoroughly trained now, and we want to have always as large a number of trained men. . . . . . .

"With the prevailing spirit of unrest throughout the world all nations must be on the alert.

"Winston Churchill has proposed an army for England of 900,000 men. France has the conscript system and can raise an army at once of any size. We suggest an army of 576,000. The outside estimate of the cost of such an army would be about $900,000,000 a year, were everything to be supplied new. But we have uniforms, equipment, arms, and supplies, and we estimate the year's cost of such an army would be about $603,000,000. That is less than the interest on the $14,000,000,000 cost to the country of the Army in the past eighteen months. . . . . . .

"No nation is now reducing its armaments."



OFFICIAL BUTTON OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

PERSHING'S WARNING TO THE LEGION

SOUND AND TIMELY, in the opinion of the press, is General Pershing's warning to the American Legion, at the beginning of its drive for a million members, against permitting itself to become "a political tool in the hands of political aspirants." At the same time the editors recognize the fact that the General's words refer entirely to future possibilities, and do not imply any partizan tendencies in the Legion's record to date. Nevertheless, notes the New York *Evening Sun*, the admonition gains especial impressiveness from the fact that General Pershing himself is "the man who of all others might have reason to expect personal preferment" as the result of any political activities on the part of this organization of veterans of the Great War. "It is not true Americanism for any group or class to use its corporate strength to serve its own ends," declares the Newark *News*, which is confident that the American people welcome the Legion "as a force for true Americanism," but that "they will back Pershing to the limit as he draws the line over which it may not step." Heartily indorsing General Pershing's further suggestion that this young organization should not only "keep its skirts clean and free of petty politics," but should become in effect "a school of patriotism" to "cherish and foster the lessons in patriotism that have been brought home to the American people during the last few years," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "the American Legion ought to be one of the greatest forces for good this country has ever known"; and the New York *Evening Mail*, agreeing that the Legion "has a glorious mission to perform," goes on to say:

"There are unmistakable signs that the American Legion has begun its beneficent work on the lines indicated by General Pershing. We hope that it never will deviate from this inspiring course."

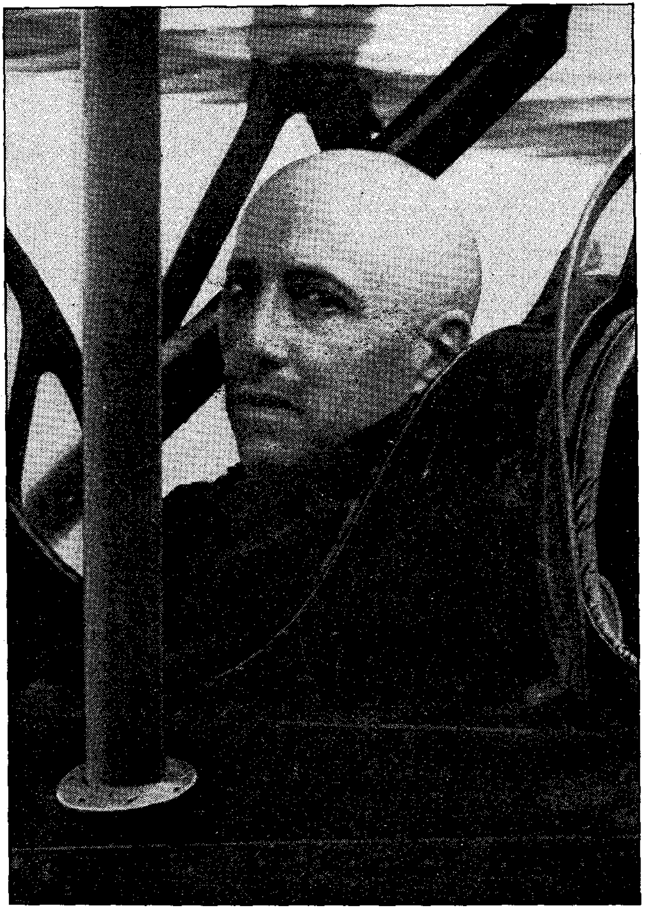
"Organized and held together by the memory of a common service too big ever to let itself be used for sordid or partizan ends, too uncompromisingly American ever to listen to false doctrines that strike at the institutions to which the people of the United States owe their prosperity and progress," exclaims the New York *Evening World*, "what a power this organization can exert throughout the length and breadth of the land to keep all postwar changes safe and sane!"

The initial organization of the American Legion, whose potential membership embraces all the 4,800,000 American men and women enrolled in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps during the war, took place in Paris last March. In May it held a caucus in St. Louis. Last week President Wilson signed the bill incorporating it, and at Minneapolis, on November 10, 11, and 12, it will hold its first great convention. When it began its nation-wide campaign for a membership of a million, it already had 350,000 men and women enrolled. In its first issue *The Home Sector* (New York), which is conducted by the former editorial council of *The Stars and Stripes*, has this editorial word to say to the 4,800,000 in behalf of the Legion:

"*The Home Sector* has no official connection with the American Legion and has but one recommendation to make regarding the Legion. That is this: Join it. If you like the way the Legion has started out, if you think it is in good hands, if you believe it is sure to be a power for good in America—you will join it, of course. If you think it has stumbled in any of its first steps, if you suspect that, locally or nationally, it is in the hands of an unrepresentative lot, if you fear it is in danger of being misused for this or that political maneuver, then you must join it."

D'ANNUNZIO IN FIUME

THE TOUCH of the swashbuckling days of long ago is what appeals to American observers in the "conquest" of Fiume by the Italian poet, Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, rather than the possible political consequences of his apparently unauthorized raid, and at the first news of the success of his *coup* he was variously classed with d'Artagnan, Cœur de Lion, or Garibaldi. Second thoughts showed that the exploit is a conclusive argument for or against the League of Nations, to suit the views of this or that editor, revealing to one that the League is futile and to another that it is a necessity. Summarizing his exploit, the New York *World* says:



By courtesy of "Il Carroccio," New York.

THE POET WHO TOOK A CITY.

At the head of an armed force, and without support or authority from his Government, Gabriele d'Annunzio last week entered Fiume and proclaimed it Italian territory. This picture shows him about to start on his famous aerial raid over Vienna.

"There is the Latin touch of fire and sentiment in the story of Gabriele d'Annunzio's triumphant entry into Fiume. The poet, with forty motor-lorries, was met at the gates of the city by General Pittaluga with machine guns. 'Thus you will ruin Italy!' said the General. It was easy for the poet to counter: it was the General who was 'ruining Italy' by 'opposing Fiume's destiny.'

"'I must obey orders,' said the General finally. 'I understand that you would fire upon your brethren! Fire first upon me!' With that d'Annunzio bared his poetic breast with a splendid gesture; and the General, no longer able to resist the appeal of eloquence, replies: 'With you I cry, "*Evviva Fiume!*" "*Evviva Pittaluga!*"' shout the crusaders in return, as they sweep into the turbulent city.

"Wherefore Premier Nitti is confronted with the grave task of explaining to a sensitive Italian Parliament that 'the situation is serious, because for the first time sedition, 'tho for idealistic purposes,' had entered the Italian Army. 'Lunatics, betraying the cause of the fatherland,' were mixing things up badly in the city that has been the cause of so much diplomatic controversy."

Inevitably d'Annunzio's personality and record as a patriot have aroused much sympathy, which the New York *Tribune* voices in the statement that while the Captain has committed a serious offense in violating the terms of the armistice, "the world will be inclined to hope that the leniency that is the due of genius will be meted out to the culprit." *The Tribune* recalls that d'Annunzio, who, opprest by a dreadful *ennui*, had announced that he would live one more year and would then end his life by some means that would completely destroy his body, was, before that year had expired, aroused from his lethargy by the outbreak of the war and from the first had employed all his energy to bring Italy into the conflict. Says *The Tribune:*

"With pen and voice he waged a ceaseless campaign.

"'Every day that goes by is lost to our eternal glory,' was the message that he preached from countless platforms while Italy was still hesitating. And he is credited with having been the greatest single force that turned that hesitation into a declaration of war against Austria.

"D'Annunzio was among the first in the field. A man past fifty, he chose to become an aviator, that service that commands only youth's hardiest and bravest. The recital of his exploits in the air reads like a chapter from a volume of a modern 'Knights of the Table Round.' Time and again he led his air squadron in long raids over the Austrian base at Pola and other Austrian cities. Once, while his comrades dropt bombs upon Trieste, he flew low in defiance of the anti-aircraft guns and dropt a poem! Once during a terrible hand-to-hand struggle with the Austrians on the Carso he rushed among his comrades, inspiring them with fiery words. Citations and rewards were showered upon him. When Italy's armies broke under the Austrian drive his voice was raised, crying:

"'All the light of a thousand victories does not equal the light of one day of resistance. That which we have lost for days shall be regained for centuries.'

"He was wounded several times and once was reported dead. The Austrians were said to have issued a large reward for his capture or death.

"When the dispute over Fiume arose there could be only one stand for d'Annunzio. It was, that the city must belong to Italy, Peace Conference compromises to the contrary notwithstanding."

Otherwise, comment upon the event varies in accordance with the varying views of the commentators in regard to the League of Nations. Thus the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* declares that—

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson's grandiose declaration that the Italians must not have Fiume has been quietly nullified. The Italians have taken Fiume. They now hold it, and no one is likely to put them out. France and Great Britain will not, because they are pledged to the Italian view-point, and the Congress of the United States certainly will not allow an American army to be wasted in an unnecessary broil with our former Allies."

The New York *Evening Sun*, in an editorial headed "Private War in Europe," observes that—

"In the case of d'Annunzio's seizure of Fiume the Italian Ministry formally disapproves, but a strong element in the Chamber may force Ministerial withdrawal or acquiescence."

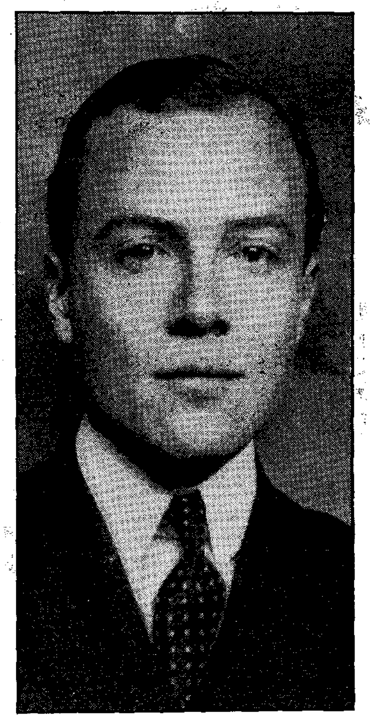
The form of filibustering typified by the raid on Fiume is, *The Evening Sun* finds, on the increase in Europe, and, as the Conference has yet to find a method of dealing with it, "it holds a general peril to prospects of peace and a reproach to the very inception of a League of Nations."

Yet, on the contrary, the New York *Globe* is equally positive that—

"If ever a situation proclaimed aloud the necessity for a League of Nations the present tangle around the Adriatic is that one. If it were not for the moral authority of the League, which is already effective, the likelihood of war would be overwhelming. Moreover, no mere alliance of the nations which fought Germany could serve as a substitute. Without the idea of the League as a cohesive force the group of Allies would fly apart under the centrifugal force of national interests. Even on selfish grounds of personal interest the United States has every reason to be interested in maintaining the supremacy of the League in Europe; while on the grounds which we used to think were equally valid to Americans, of the maintenance of justice and the preservation of some sort of civilized standards, the appeal is equally strong."

THE BULLITT "BOMB"

"AN EXPLOSIVE BULLITT" and "A Dumdum Bullitt" are some of the facetious captions on the newspaper editorials on Mr. William C. Bullitt's sensational testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. These writers agree that upon Mr. Bullitt's personal integrity, to a large extent, rests the importance of his accusations, and, according to the newspapers, he is everything from an unprincipled betrayer of confidences to a patriot and hero, whose sole purpose is to destroy a villainous Peace Treaty and rescue America from the clutches of an equally villainous League of Nations. Meanwhile the Administration maintains a complete silence, altho a newspaper here and there points out that President Wilson, as well as the Secretary of State, is involved when Bullitt quotes Mr. Lansing as having said: "I believe that if the Senate could only understand what this Treaty means and if the American people could really understand, it would unquestionably be defeated; but I wonder if they will ever understand what it lets them in for." Regarding Bullitt's past history little has appeared in the press thus far. He is a Philadelphian. For a time he was a Washington correspondent. He is young and has Socialistic views. Employed in a "confidential capacity" by the American Peace Commission, he resigned under circumstances thus set forth by the Socialist New York *Call:*



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WILLIAM C. BULLITT.

Whether his "revelations" will prove a high-explosive shell or a "dud" is what the public wonders.

"Mr. Bullitt was a trusted employee of the Administration and theoretically an agent of the American people. He was entrusted with an important mission to Russia that involved not only his own integrity, but the happiness of the Russian masses and the peace of Europe. He was sent there by the chief of the present Administration at Washington. He accomplished the work entrusted to him, bringing back a peace offer from the *Soviet* officials that appealed to a number of members of the American Peace Mission. He tried to reach his chief with his report. He was snubbed. His report of conditions in Russia did not quite agree with the rubber-stamp opinions formulated by the bureaucrats in London, Paris, and Washington. He believed, and other members of the Russian mission believed, that the time was opportune to establish peace with Russia, and that the *Soviet* officials were willing to make important concessions to get it.

"Yet on his return to Paris he is met with a refusal to consult with the President. The peace of Europe and the happiness of millions of people in Russia are the stakes. His position imposed upon him the alternative of being gagged or resigning and giving his information to the world."

It is to be remembered that Bullitt "gave his information to the world" only when bidden to testify before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. Once on the witness-stand, however, he became a mine of information regarding other recollections of his in addition to those concerning Russia, and this, in the opinion of certain newspapers, lays him open to charges of violating confidence. If his assertions are to be believed, he had had unusual opportunities of learning how matters stood in Paris. Says the New York *Times:*

"With extraordinary freedom and frankness Secretary of State Lansing discust the work of the Peace Council with him in a private conversation, of which Mr. Bullitt promptly dictated to his stenographer a report or memorandum which he read to the Foreign Relations Committee. He received from Colonel House, 'as a souvenir,' Mr. Wilson's draft of the League of Nations Covenant written on White House stationery, and this Mr. Bullitt put into the record of the committee. He supplied to the committee also the draft of a critical comment upon the President's plan of the League, prepared by two members of the numerous body of experts and advisers that accompanied the mission to Paris. And he communicated verbally opinions of the Treaty exprest to him 'very vigorously' by American commissioners who were represented as not agreeing with the President."

Coming just when President Wilson was touring the West in a campaign to defend the Treaty and the League of Nations, the Bullitt testimony had a maximum of dramatic effect. What practical effect will it have? As *The Times* goes on to observe,

"These disclosures will be, of course, embarrassing to the President in his efforts to secure the ratification of the Treaty; they strengthen his enemies, they are an obstacle in the way of his supporters who have labored faithfully to aid his great cause. They are awkward, exceedingly awkward, for the Secretary of State unless he is in a position to deny having exprest those views of the Treaty of which the President's enemies will proceed to make effective use. But the responsibility rests upon those who put trust in Mr. Bullitt, who employed him for a confidential mission or for any other purpose on earth. He is one of that altogether too numerous class of worshipers at the shrine of radicalism and social revolution who have been summoned to fill posts in departments at Washington or to assume duties abroad, upon whose selection for such trusts sober-minded Americans have looked with increasing amazement and concern."

A British appraisal of Bullitt's mentality reaches us in a report from Downing Street claiming official authorization. Bullitt had accused Lloyd George of misleading the public when he denied that any offer of terms had been made by the *Soviet* Government to the Allies. Says the British report:

"William C. Bullitt's statements appear to be a garbled account of a private conversation with Mr. Lloyd George at a breakfast, after Mr. Bullitt's return from Russia, together with a mixture of conversations with other people.

"In the opinion of the Premier, some of the statements are so ridiculous as to carry their own refutation on the face of them, as, for example, the suggestion of an intention to send Lord Lansdowne to Russia as Ambassador.

"But, apart from examples of this kind, the suggestion is that the narrator's memory was hopelessly at fault. While it is not suggested that Mr. Bullitt did not talk with the Premier, it is categorically denied that any statement was given for publication, and the whole account is authoritatively declared to be absolutely inaccurate in important particulars, and grotesque."

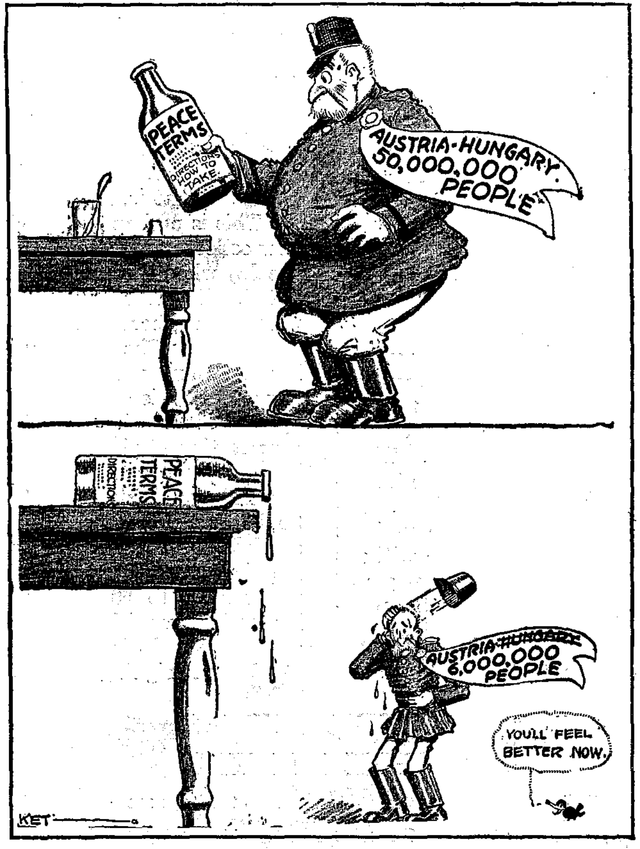
Moreover, a cable to the New York *Times* from Edwin L. James asserts that before leaving Paris the British Premier said that Mr. Bullitt "did not speak the truth," and members of the American delegation "appear to take neither Bullitt nor his charges in a very serious manner."

Several American papers demand an equally frank reply by Secretary Lansing. After quoting his alleged views regarding the Treaty and the League of Nations, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"If Mr. Lansing felt that way about the Treaty when it was in process of negotiation he should never have signed it. If he feels that way now he ought to resign from the Cabinet and make his protest publicly like a man. The Bullitt testimony puts him in a bad light, and in that light he must remain, so long as he persists in a policy of silence which, in effect, concedes the accuracy of the interview as reported."

MISGIVINGS REGARDING THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

"LIKE THE MIST the great empire of Austria-Hungary has melted. Like a cloud it has dissolved and disappeared." Thus the Charlestown *News and Courier* poetically muses over the fragments of the former dominion of the Hapsburgs, still left, under the terms of the Treaty with the Allied Powers, to bear the once proud name of "Austria." While there are no regrets at the complete destruction of the conglomerate empire, there are, on the other hand, in the comments of the press, misgivings in regard to the practical wisdom of some of the terms of the Treaty smilingly signed at Paris by Dr. Karl Renner in behalf of the new Austrian Republic. There is, it is true, no mourning over the fate of the empire as a national entity. In the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read that—



A GREAT REDUCER.

—Ket in the Oakland *Tribune*.

"The dismemberment of Austria is not the break-up of a heretofore united empire. It is the reduction to its component parts of a congeries of unrelated nationalities kept together by force and fear. As Wickham Steed said at the Rome Conference, Austria-Hungary was not a European state; it was an Asiatic sultanate, a tyrant, devoid of the spirit of civilization. Its destruction does not, therefore, involve the dismemberment of a living body, but the release of many living and powerful bodies from a cruel thraldom."

Yet, dealing with the financial terms of the Treaty, the same paper significantly figures—

"The Austria that went into the war had a population of 29,200,000; the new Austria has a population of only 6,500,000. . . . But, apparently, the new Austria, with its 22 per cent. of the population, is expected to take over 60 per cent. of the total debts before the war and 70 per cent. of the total war-debts."

Other papers see danger in the political and territorial provisions of the Treaty, and especially in the prohibition of any union between German-speaking Austria and the new Germany. On this head we read in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The most flagrant violation of the principle of self-determination is, of course, to be found in the unqualified prohibition of voluntary union between Austria and Germany. The League of Nations must be depended upon to remove this reproach from the agreement. If Germany settles down under a democratic and pacific government, no particular danger to France, Italy, or Russia, or any of the small nations set up as buffer states will lurk in the incorporation by consent of Austria into the German Republic."

The New York *World* and the New York *Globe* also look forward to a revision of this part of the Treaty under the League of Nations. In an editorial headed, "Self-Determination for Austria," *The World*, holding that the policy of forbidding the union of Austria and Germany "is as unwise as it is morally indefensible," tells us that, lacking a seaport, cut off from her former partner, Hungary, and shorn of so much of her territory, Austria is bound to seek association with stronger Powers, and open union is better for Europe than the otherwise inevitable secret understandings. Moreover, says *The World:*

"In union with Germany the Austrians would be, with Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemburg, and the smaller states, a strong and sane balance against the undue power of Prussianism. With Austria left out, Prussia will be almost as predominant in Germany as before; in any war fomented by her, such as her militarists at least still dream of, the Austrians would be all the more likely to join if smarting from the feeling that free choice of nationality had been denied them."

And *The Globe*, altho exclaiming in its head-line, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and asserting that Austria "deserved to die," still says in discussing the Treaty:

"Bernard Baruch has told us that the Allies have no expectation of seeing the terms of the Treaty with Germany fulfilled in their entirety, and that he himself believes such fulfilment is impossible. The Austrian Treaty is in the same case. Undoubtedly some of its terms will be modified as time passes. No conceivable punishment which could be inflicted on Germany or Austria for the crime of starting the war would be disproportionate to the size of the world disaster, yet it is hard to see why the Allies should deliberately choose to secure the signatures of both the enemy states to documents which do not, and apparently can not, mean as much as they say.

"The feature of the Austrian Treaty which most needs reconsideration of the sort promised is that denying to the Austrian Germans the right to join themselves to Germany. France insisted upon this provision because of the great fear of the enemy which still dominates the thinking of her statesmen. Nevertheless this clause is clearly incompatible with the principle of self-determination, and the League of Nations will some day need to face that fact squarely.

"As an independent state what remains of Austria is hardly more than a grim joke. Vienna finds herself cut off from her former back country, her natural trade channels blocked by new frontiers. Five million people of an agricultural population in wild and largely mountainous country must feed and keep occupied a city of two millions, which is impossible. Economic paralysis and social and financial ruin will be the result, creating a problem which may yet, when complicated with the dread of Bolshevism, cost the Allies dear."

There are, according to the St. Louis *Star*, "inconsistencies in the explanations which damage the presumption of justice in the territorial awards." *The Star* says on this head:

"The boundary between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the French Premier says, follows the historical boundaries of the old Kingdom of Bohemia, with certain deviations to accommodate the economic interests of Czecho-Slovakia. The boundary between Austria and Jugo-Slavia follows the linguistic line, the German-speaking people being left in Austria and the Slav-speaking communities placed in Jugo-Slavia. The boundary between Austria and Italy, in the Tyrolean Alps, was determined by the points of strategic defense required by Italy to check a possible Austrian invasion.

"Had a linguistic boundary been followed in all three cases, the Tyrol and quite a bit of the old Kingdom of Bohemia would have remained in Austria. Failure to follow it puts 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 Austrian Germans under Czecho-Slovak and Italian rule. That part of Bohemia lying on the Austrian plain is the source of Vienna's food-supply, so the rule of economic independence which was applied for the benefit of Czecho-Slovakia would have given Bohemian territory to Austria if it had been applied both ways.

"If Austria were not an enemy state, one might be suspicious that each boundary-line was settled according to the principle which would injure her the most. However, as Mr. Clemenceau bluntly points out, Austria created her own difficulties by the long-continued oppression of subject nationalities, and will have to win her own way back into the good graces of her neighbors and of the nations generally."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* hints at "Hapsburg intrigue"; and, pointing out that the Austrian National Assembly accompanies its acceptance of the peace "with a plain warning that Austria will join Germany as soon as she can," continues:

"Grave questions of the future loom behind this defiance. Will Italy and Roumania, deeply aggrieved by their own terms, ally themselves eventually with Austria and Germany? Some authorities maintain that they will. No one can with assurance foresee the future combinations of Europe. But one thing is certain—in the cabinets of Paris, of London, of Berlin, of Vienna, of Rome, of Bucharest, of Prague, of Athens, there is no self-delusion. The old emotions still control, and the maintenance of the old safeguards will be sought."

Like most other papers that consider the Treaty not all that it might be, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* looks to the League of Nations for the solution of all difficulties, saying:

"Beyond a doubt the Treaty will sooner or later be revised. It is perhaps inevitable, as stated by the National Assembly, that German Austria will be united with Germany, but this will have to wait until Europe and the world learn what kind of Germany is to emerge from the war. This is a big problem. There are many others, and the Austrians do well to look to the formation of a League of Nations for solutions of most of them. No settlement of the problems of Central Europe and the Balkans holds out the slightest hope of permanence or of peace without such an international force as that embodied in the League of Nations to give it stability and to provide for inevitable readjustments without recourse to war."

Even tho there may be parts of the Treaty that are not altogether judicious, however, much comment is limited to the point that Austria is getting only her deserts. Thus the Omaha *Bee* finds that—

"The Germans and Magyars under the Emperor and his successors were for the war. Now they are presented with the bill, and must settle. Terms have not been made easy for them; they are expected to take the loser's end. Impossibilities are not asked, only such things as may be done by dint of diligence and economy."

And the Toledo *Blade*, commenting upon the actual signing of the fatal document, speaks as follows of Austria's responsibility and her humiliation—

"Dr. Karl Renner is pictured as bowing with great politeness as he crossed the room to sign the Peace Treaty dictated by the Allied Powers to the] Republic of Austria. The world-code of courtesy was observed when the Allied dignitaries returned his bow and greetings. But there was no debate, no argument, no consultation of the feelings or wishes of the courtly guest. He signed. That is, he obeyed orders.

"This is perhaps Austria's last writing in the war. She may now collect her documents, and bind them. She will go back to the day when the heir to all the Hapsburg thrones was assassinated. Then Austria stood before the world a nation wronged in the person of her recognized prince, a nation outraged by a foreign conspiracy. She could have written a document which would have laid a new constitution for international justice, a new penal law against alien plots of blood.

"She wrote with Von Berchtold signing. But it was no new constitution of right. She wrote instead a demand for the life-blood and the self-government of Serbia. She wrote words that shocked the civilization of Europe more than that assassination. So, instead of establishing a new constitution of justice, she signed away all the Hapsburg crowns. She demanded Serbia for a Bosnian assassination and she lost Bosnia to Serbia. Now the paper bond to Hungary is broken, and the fictitious claim to Bohemia is vanished, and Austria to-day is no longer Imperial and Royal. It is a petty Germanic Republic, with a courteous Dr. Renner signing upon the signal."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Old King Coal is a costly old soul.—*Lowell Courier Citizen.*

The effort now is to make the hire worthy of the laborer.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Honor will make the League effective. Honor would have made it unnecessary.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The rapidity with which Belgium got on its feet again suggests that the Belgians didn't sit down and haggle about how many hours a day they should work.—*Rochester Herald.*

When the New York fan talks about the Reds being a menace to civilization, he isn't thinking of Russia.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Mary had a little lamb, a very small, thin slice, for that was all she could afford at the prevailing price.—*New York American.*

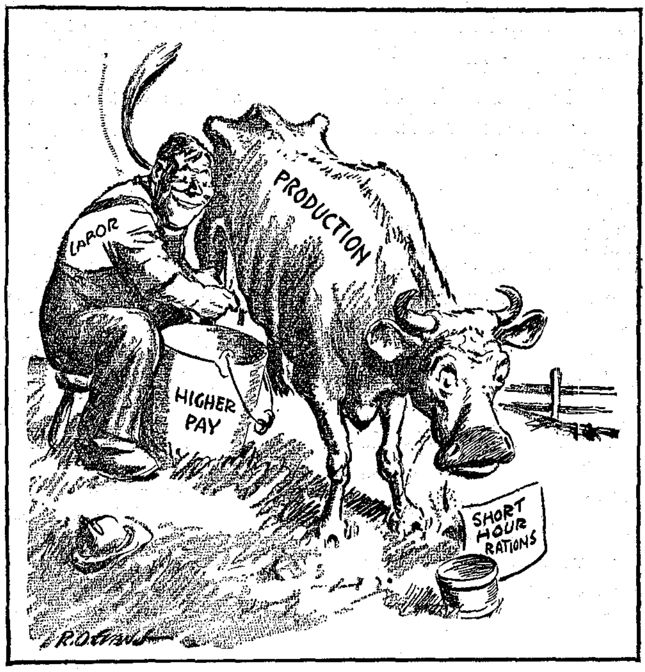
That capital-labor conference in Washington should not be allowed to develop into a second Peace Conference.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The League idea is to talk instead of fight. It may be that our Senators are trying to qualify for these new jobs.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Hoover's advice to Europe is to go to work. Perhaps he might be induced to have a short heart-to-heart talk with our Congress.—*Nashville Banner.*

The new German state is fortunate. It has a constitution that guarantees liberty and a debt that guarantees peace.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

One reason why so many people are extravagant these days is that there are a thousand ways to spend money and only one way to save it.—*Anaconda Standard.*



TRYING TO MILK A STARVED COW.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

All the hogs are not in cold storage.—*Washington Post.*

Seems easier to get into war than peace.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Perhaps the "Irish Republic" would accept the mandate to govern Boston.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Laugh and grow fat. This method is the only one now in reach of the average purse.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Pork is said to be on the toboggan in Chicago, but the slide we want to see it on is toward the home-plate.—*Saskatoon Star.*

The *Soviet* party has been born. Its promoters plan to make America just as happy as Russia.—*Omaha Bee.*

The more we watch man's efforts to straighten out the affairs of the world, the more we believe in prayer.—*Richmond News Leader.*

The future of our air service is planned with implicit faith in the power of the League to prevent war.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Prices, we are told, will come down in the near future. Maybe that near future is like near-beer, something that isn't.—*Nashville Banner.*

The chap who went through that hell on the Western Front can't be persuaded that the cost of living is too high.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Fourteen points, forty-five amendments, and four reservations seem to be all we have got out of the situation to date.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A superfluous clause in the new German constitution provides that a German shall not accept a title or a decoration from any foreign government.—*Albany Journal.*

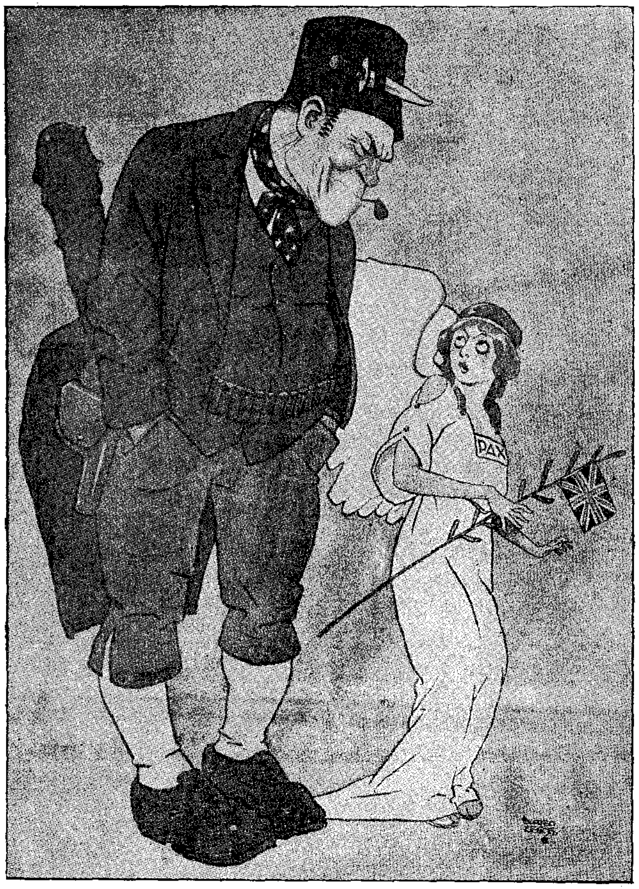
FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENGLAND'S "IRON HAND" ON IRELAND

A NEW CHAPTER in Ireland's tragicolored history opens with the suppression of the Sinn-Fein parliament, "Dail Eireann," and the raids by police and soldiers on Sinn-Fein headquarters in the north, south, east, and west of the country, where arms and literature were seized and leaders were taken prisoner. This is the remark of non-partizan observers on a development which is regarded ominously, however, in some sections of the British press. The Government's strong-arm action is the sequel to a campaign of violence by the Sinn-Feiners, we are told in press dispatches, which quote a warning given by Lord French in a speech at Belfast in which he said that "the Government of Ireland has only one policy at present, to secure for all law-abiding subjects freedom and protection. In fulfilment of that policy it will not shrink from adopting, if necessary, the most drastic measures." Dublin dispatches inform us that the Dail Eireann is placed under the Crimes Act and its meetings are prohibited. Any member of Parliament belonging to the Sinn Fein who disobeys the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will be liable to prosecution under this act, and the proclamation, we are told, applies to the thirty-two counties and six county boroughs of Ireland. It may indicate an intention to return to jail most of the men imprisoned in May, 1918, under suspicion of connection with German plots, who were released by Viscount French after the signing of the armistice. The view held in Dublin, according to press correspondents in that city, is that the British Government is now resolved to "treat the entire Irish republican movement as seditious, as being aimed at the overthrow of the King's authority, and illegal under the Treason Felony Act." Among the literature seized in large quantities, especially in Dublin, were all copies of the report of the Americans, Messrs. Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, who investigated conditions in Ireland on behalf of American Irish societies, and also correspondence concerning arrangements for Irish trade relations with the United States and other foreign countries. According to Sinn-Fein sympathizers, nothing was found of an incriminating nature, and in Sinn-Fein circles it is predicted that the repressive action of the Government will strengthen that organization. Mr. Arthur Griffith, M.P., who is one of the founders and the acting head of the Sinn-Fein organization in the absence of Professor de Valera in the United States, charges that the raids and suppression of the Irish Parliament were "concerted in Belfast in consultation with the leaders of the Ulster Unionist Council." Interviewed by a Dublin correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* on the proclamation, Mr. Griffith expresst himself as follows:

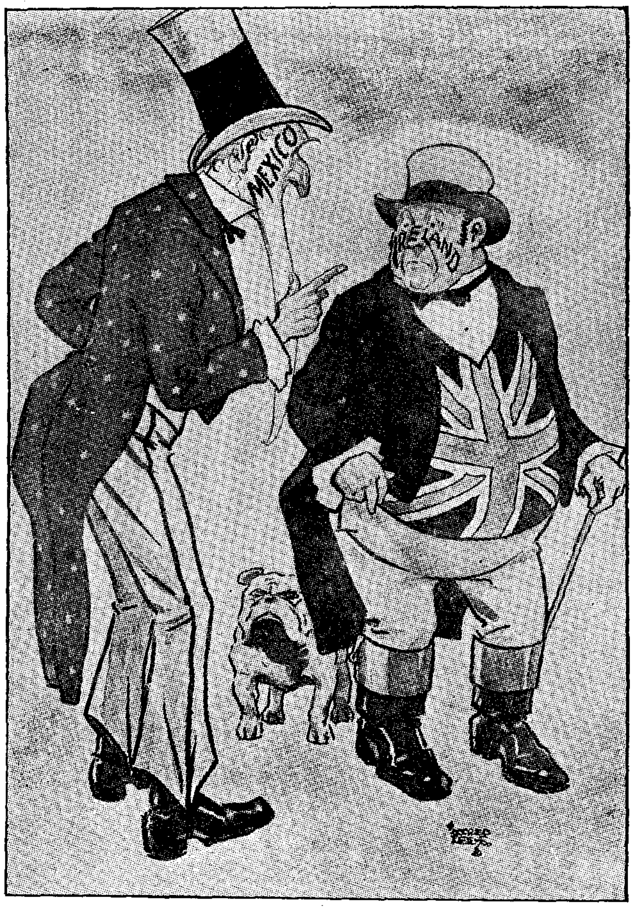
"How are they going to enforce the proclamation? It amuses me. They can not suppress seventy-three duly elected Members of Parliament, and if they are going to rule this country by bayonet and bullet they will get bayonet and bullet in return. We are ready for any move. Proclamations suppress nothing. Let them try to enforce it. We shall still go ahead.

"I speak in all seriousness. They are ruling this country by



STRANGERS.

HIMSELF—"I'm sorry, but I don't know you."
—*World* (London).



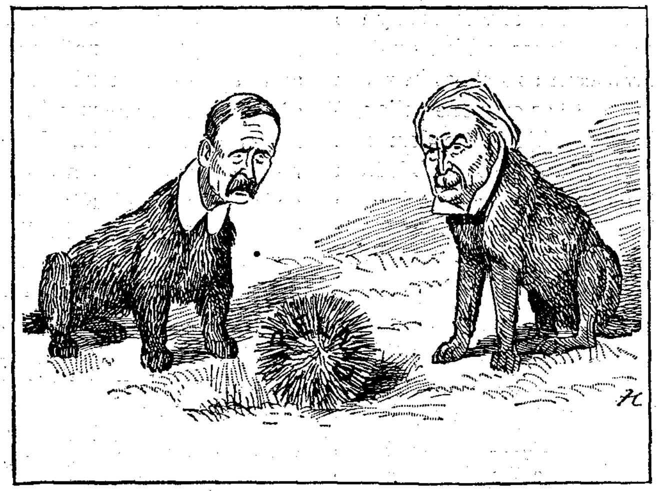
"AS OTHERS SEE US."

SAM—"Say, John, there's some dirt on your face."
—*World* (London).

SKETCHES INSPIRED BY THE IRE IN IRELAND.

the sword; let them continue to rule it by the sword. There is less crime in Ireland than in any country in Europe, but as large a British army is here as in South Africa at the beginning of the Boer War. They and the police have conducted as many as a thousand raids in the last two years, pretending to look for documents and arms. I can recall twenty-two cases of murder of civilians perpetrated by uniformed forces. The murderers have been rewarded with promotion. Are you surprized, then, that I decline to repudiate violence in return?"

Even some bitter opponents of Sinn Fein criticize the Government's policy because they consider the use of the "iron hand" as "useless and provocative." The only virtue they see is that the raids are "absolutely impartial." Thus in County Antrim, where the population is equally divided between Catholics and Protestants, the police ransacked the home of a woman who is a near relative of a Unionist member of Parliament, but was suspected of sympathizing with the Sinn-Feiners. The humorous result of their search was the discovery of nothing more seditious than reports of recent speeches by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader. Such incidents as these, we are told, stir the ire of the Protestants, who charge that the Government by its actions is manufacturing Sinn-Feiners, and they assert that "if the raids are a sample of the Irish Government's intelligence, it is not surprizing that Irishmen of all factions regard it with contempt." We read further that—



A PRICKLY SUBJECT.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"It is reported that in the west of Ireland the peasants go about their daily work undisturbed, looking with amazement at the bands of soldiers and police roaming over the countryside. They laugh at this display of force and ridicule the appearance of columns of troops marching along the roads, wearing 'tin' helmets and carrying full fighting equipment.

"As a general rule the peasants and villagers have no sympathy with those responsible for the recent outrages. They will not talk to strangers, however, about the crimes, fearing the vengeance of the wild men who shoot up the police. It is certain that the great bulk of the Irish deeply deplore the murders of constables and the effect of these crimes. At the same time there is everywhere profound discontent with the policy of the Government, which, it is asserted, can but succeed in provoking and irritating the people."

The Unionist Belfast *Northern Whig* says that he is "a superficial observer who imagines that the lawlessness which prevails in certain parts of Ireland is due to the Union." According to this daily, there are only two courses open for Ireland—the maintenance of the Union or complete separation—and it adds:

"For many years there has been no real government in Ireland. The midnight murderer has been given a free hand, and his crimes have gone unpunished. In a county like Clare there are people who are only a degree removed from the untamed savage. They have always indulged in murders and outrages when the opportunity offered, and it is childish to imagine that the establishment of a Parliament would raise their moral status."

Another Unionist journal, the Belfast *Telegraph*, observes:

"Sinn Fein has refused everything except a single Parliament, into which Ulster must be driven by force. Ulster is satisfied with the safeguards and securities and rights which she enjoys in the Imperial Parliament, and which preserve to her the equality of citizenship which she requires, and which can not legally or morally be denied her, and let Lord Northcliffe and all other Constitution-mongers who try to tinker with the Irish problem keep that fact clearly before their minds—that Ulster has rights with which she will not part, that any scheme that preserves her interests will be considered, and nothing else will be accepted."

AMERICA'S SHOCK TO GREECE

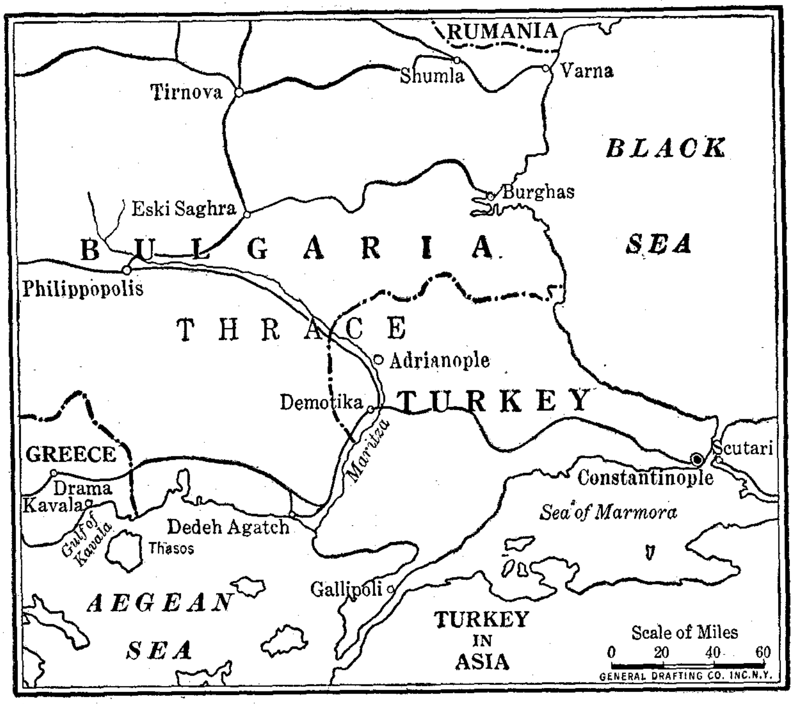
BITTER RESENTMENT is exprest in the Greek press and among Greek circles at the Peace Conference against President Wilson's plan for the partition of Thrace. Some Greek editors at their mildest call the "friends of the Bulgars" among the American delegates in Paris "innocent victims of Bulgarian shrewdness," and the sharpest and the most caustic Greek criticism of the President's plan, according to Paris dispatches, is that the "only Greek in all Europe" getting any satisfaction is former King Constantine, "who would be willing to lose Athens itself for the sake of discrediting Venizelos." According to the press, Greece receives only a very small niche in the extreme southwest corner of western Thrace, a district with forty miles of coast-line that runs back from the coast about thirty miles, and includes the *kaza*, or county, of Xanthi and about half the *kaza* of Chioumouldsina. Bulgaria would have all the northern part of western Thrace as well as the northwestern part of eastern Thrace. All the rest of eastern and western Thrace would be given by the Wilson plan to the international state of Constantinople. A concise statement of the Greek attitude is given by the Athens *Balkan Messenger*, which tells us all Europe was "startled one beautiful morning" by the new gospel of the self-determination of nations, and the Hellenic nation more than any other believed that at last the hour of its national restoration had sounded. Greece expected America to be the first to proclaim to the world that Thrace belongs to Greece. But—

"On the contrary, America's idea of the solution of the Thracian problem clashes sharply with America's declarations, and therefore causes increasing surprize day by day to the Greek people. And they have a right to be surprized, and to ask: 'Is it right to permit violation of the right of self-determination just to please Bulgaria? Is it possible to tolerate a solution which condemns cruelly and without reason a whole people to continued and most despicable servitude?'

"The Hellenic nation rejects such a probability, and believes American opinion is based on false information and misreported facts, and will some day recognize the right and defend it. But if it is fated that Hellenism in Thrace shall be dealt Bulgaria's mortal thrust, it will prefer to follow the path of those marytrs who filled the Thracian mountains and valleys with their dead bodies when persecuted by the Turks and the Bulgars. This is the decision of the Thracian people, signed with its blood, and by all the rest of the Greek nation throughout the world."

Among the Greek press in the United States we find the daily *Atlantis* (New York) saying that the British and French have learned "to appreciate Bulgarian tactics at their true value," and their delegates at Paris do not think Bulgaria ought to be treated differently than Germany and Austria. To make matters clearer, this journal continues, "Italy, whose policy is not certainly that of helping the creation of Greater Greece, has recognized with other Powers of the Entente that Bulgaria ought to give up her claims on Thrace in favor of Greece." The progressive *Greek National Herald* (New York) notes the contention in some quarters that even if Bulgaria has no right to the Ægean Sea, it is the duty of the Peace Conference to provide her with harbors in order to secure her economic future. In proof of this claim similar settlements in the United States are cited by pro-Bulgarian advocates, and this newspaper proceeds to deal with them:

"For example the State of Pennsylvania received a little part of the shore of Lake Erie in order to have the port of Erie on that lake. To the State of New Hampshire was given territory on the Atlantic so that it could have the harbor of Portsmouth. For the same reason Savannah was given to Georgia, and a little part of Florida was given to Alabama so that this State could have the port of Mobile. . . . But the American confederation is a united body under the same flag and inspired by the same ideals of liberty and the rights of citizenship. The citizen of New York and of Massachusetts and of Georgia is above all an American citizen, and he is proud of his Americanism before the world and not of his citizenship in a certain State. If Mobile belongs to Alabama or to Florida there is not the least difference. Both are American States and their people are Americans. But if Kavala or any other Grecian port were given to Bulgaria instead of to Greece the matter would be wholly different. There is the difference as between heaven and hell, as between day and night, as between height and depth. There is not only a difference in this, but also a lack of morality. It is a crime—a horrible crime."



WHERE GREECE AND BULGARIA DISAGREE.

Thrace, here shown from prewar maps, is claimed by Greece because it is "substantially Hellenic." Advocates of Bulgaria's claims say that only in the south and southwest are Greeks in a majority.

A sharp contradiction of Greek claims in Thrace, however, is uttered by the London *Daily Chronicle*, which expresses admiration for Premier Venizelos and for the prestige Greece has attained through him at this day. But clearly the Peace Conference must set stricter limits to Greek expansion in Europe than those he demands, according to this daily, which adds:

"We may well agree with him that Turkey should be ousted from Constantinople, but a Greek claim to the whole of Thrace is untenable. Thrace is inhabited by a mixed population of Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Jews. In the northern portion of it Bulgarians are, beyond question, the most numerous element. Only in the south and southwest are Greeks in a majority."

Moreover, Athens dispatches reporting that the Turkish and Greek population in western Thrace were showing open determination forcibly to resist Bulgarian rule over that territory, are controverted in an official statement by Mr. Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, in which we read:

"The Mussulman Deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament last March publicly declared in their own name and that of their coreligionists that they are opposed to Greek rule and perfectly satisfied with that of Bulgaria. They denounced the alleged appeal to Venizelos to be put under Greek rule and protection as a fake."

Flashes of hostility toward the United States appear in some sections of the Italian press in their comment on Thrace. Thus the Milan *Corriere della Sera* remarks that "Americans seem to incline to the idea of a new hybrid state of international régime under the protection of the League of Nations, whenever the Conference encounters difficulties in assigning a certain territory to this nation or that," and the Milan Socialist *Il Popolo d'Italia* says:

"The Americans, more cunning than they are generally believed to be, have compiled interminable ethnical statistics, from which it results that the Greeks and the Bulgars both in eastern and western Thrace represent a small minority. Since the predominant element, according to the United States, is Turkish, Thrace had to be assigned to Turkey—that is, to the United States, which has not as yet renounced the mandate on Constantinople, the Straits, and a good part of Asiatic Turkey."

CHINESE WOMEN IN POLITICS

THAT CHINESE WOMEN are rapidly becoming a power in the politics of their country we learn from various Far-East publications, but they are also a "yellow peril" of a new order in the view of some journals. Admittedly, present politicians in China are "making a mess of things generally," remarks the Hongkong *Telegraph*, but it refuses to believe that women are capable of pulling the nation "out of the mire." The time for "feminine interference" in Chinese politics is not yet arrived, according to this daily, which sympathizes with all movements to uphold China's just rights, but thinks that "nothing is to be gained by bodies of women stepping in at this juncture and seeking to put things right and the people of the country on their guard." *The Telegraph* here refers to the Shanghai Woman's Union, which addrest a telegram to "The Brethren and Sisters" throughout the country, dealing with the European Peace Treaty question and the general policy of the Peking Government, and we read:

"In that message it is stated the Chinese delegates in Paris, warned by the insistency and unanimity of popular clamor, have refused to attach their signatures to the German Peace Treaty, 'to the great delight of us all, and with the tacit sympathy of our foreign friends.' That sounds fine indeed, but we think it is rather an overstatement of the case.

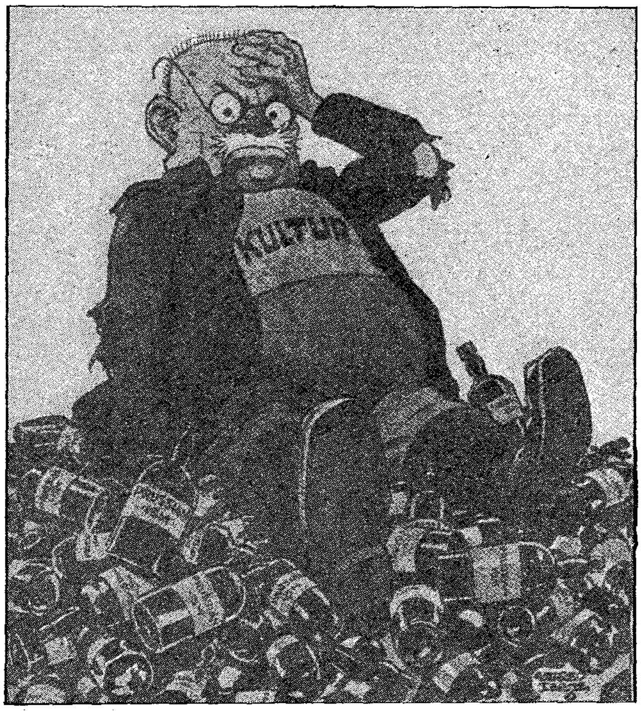
"These women politicians then go on to impeach the Peking Government over the secret treaties and allege that even now the authorities are again resorting to the same methods, this being the only course open to them, since they can not back out of their pledges. The indifferent attitude of Japan regarding China's refusal to sign is quoted as showing that she is fully confident of receiving satisfaction from the Chinese Government, and then mention is made of the Government again intending to borrow fifty million yen from the Japanese. 'Let us wake up and watch our Government,' the memorialists declare. It would be interesting to know who inspires telegrams of this kind. Chinese women as a rule are not such keen students of international affairs as to be able to dive into such questions."

This journal then calls attention to the fact that in recent years a number of organizations have been established and controlled by women, which are concerned with political, social, and sporting life in China. As to social and sporting matters, it is not surprizing that the women should show an advanced interest in them, for it is quite natural to any country which is "shaking off its old lethargy and adopting new and more modern standards in life," but it maintains that—

"It is to be doubted whether, so far as politics are concerned, the Chinese woman is in any deep sense qualified to take up large issues of international importance and to wield any influence thereon for the common good. Even in the most advanced of Western nations, woman still holds a subsidiary position in the affairs of state, and tho it has to be admitted that her contributions to many aspects of life have been of the utmost value, it is still considered impolitic to allow her anything like a predominating voice in many problems. If that is the case in the West, what can we expect in China, where women have been kept very much in the background for centuries?"

GERMAN WORKERS A PERIL TO FRANCE

FRANCE'S DEVASTATED REGIONS are to be occupied by thousands of German workers who will rebuild her ruined villages, and the prospect of this second invasion awakens alarm in some sections of the French press. That workmen from other countries would be much more welcome is evident from the proposal of the Paris *Victoire* that, in order to reduce the number of German workmen in France to the lowest necessary figure, demands should be made upon the labor supply in the Allied countries. Skilled and unskilled workmen are to be had among the Italians, the Portuguese, the Poles, and other nations, according to this daily, which recalls that there was a regular yearly emigration of workmen from Poland to Germany before the war, and that some of this tide might be directed toward France. In 1913, we are told, 800,000 Polish workers went into Germany. At the same time sharp criticism of the methods used in the employment of German prisoners in France is exprest by *La Victoire* as follows:



THE MORNING AFTER.

THE HUN—"Now I've got to pay the bill."

—*London Opinion.*

> "Entirely too few prisoners have from the outset been given over to work in the devastated regions. By far too many were allowed to engage in labor of only slight utility or to be employed by certain individuals who used their services for their personal profit rather than for profit of the nation. Also the military administration, whose incompetence in practical labor matters is notorious, drew upon only a small portion of the German work forces. Our English friends, too, showed a more than phlegmatic indifference with regard to our ruined villages, and had only a passable interest in seeing that their German prisoners were put to work. On the other hand, those prisoners who were wisely placed and favored with a small salary in money or in supplies became model workers, often superior to our own French workers. People whose business it is to flatter our workmen would not have the courage to make such a statement as this, but we prefer to state facts."

Some ask seriously what will happen after the German workers in France are no longer prisoners of war. Are whole brigades of Germans to be left without surveillance in half-deserted territory where the scanty population will soon fall under the influence of a race whose habits of discipline and persistence give them a force of action that unhappily is not possest by all Frenchmen? asks *La Victoire*, which proceeds:

> "It would be humiliating and dangerous that in the coming year a new conquest of our northern country should begin by a different process but with results perhaps more to be dreaded than those of brutal war. Already Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in Berlin are speaking of 'Franco-German reconciliation' during the period of reconstruction in the devastated areas. They even judge the loan of German labor forces to be much more to their advantage than 'the delivery of excessive supplies of raw material or a payment that could only have disastrous consequences for Germany.' These Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils show in this matter a concern for the interests of their fatherland which their 'brothers,' the French Bolsheviki, do not share. They also indicate to us the elementary precautions that we should take in order that the liberated German workers in France shall not become a menace to our people. Furthermore, because of their deceit and trickery and their complete lack of good faith, we shall be obliged to watch closely all the work they do. The fact that they are careful and diligent workers does not exclude their capacity for sabotage and intentional bad work."

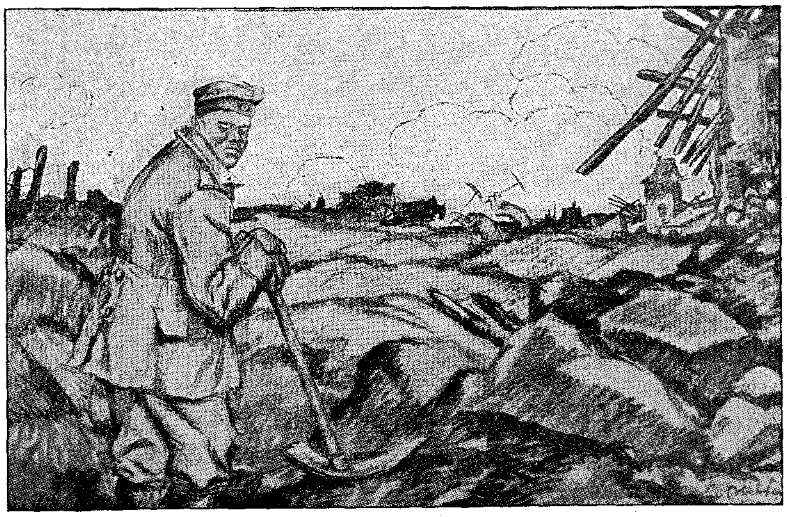
After all, however, *La Victoire* would be much better pleased if the number of Germans employed in France were kept at the lowest practical figure, and it would seek needed labor in Allied countries, for, it urges—

> "If in our unhappy land, bled white by war and obstinate in the unwillingness to have children, we must open our gates to strangers, let us at least have brains enough to make our own selection of strangers."

That *La Victoire's* prayer for Polish workers is to be granted may be gathered from Warsaw dispatches which report a convention between the French and Polish Governments by which 100,000 Polish laborers will be transported to France. The result of this convention, it is said, will be the relief of the unemployment problem both in Poland and in France. Moreover, the Polish Government will be enabled to establish a credit in French francs which will ease its financial difficulties.

The appeal of the central committee of the Berlin Councils of Soldiers and Workmen, which is mentioned above, was sent to all the local councils in the German Republic and is signed by one Mr. Max Cohen. In this appeal we read that:

> "The councils of German workmen should make clear to German workers the importance of accomplishing the task [of reconstruction], not for German or French capitalism, but for the existence of the German people. It is out of the question to prevent the intervention of the capitalists in the work of reconstruction. It is necessary to act promptly. Reconstruction involves a common Franco-German interest—in fact, a European interest. If German workers comprehend it correctly there will result a Franco-German reconciliation. The councils of workmen should conduct propaganda with this intention."



REMORSE.

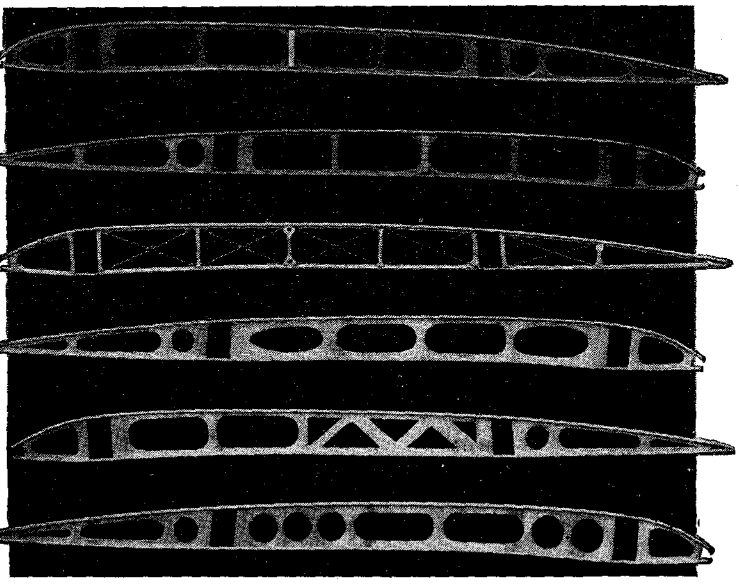
It was much more fun to destroy than it is to rebuild!

—*La Baïonnette* (Paris).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WOOD STRONGER THAN STEEL

THE WEAKNESS OF WOOD is in its grain—the fact that it is made up of bundles of fibers. Each of these by itself will stand a considerable pull, but each fiber in the bundle is held loosely to its neighbors on all sides. To make a wood that is capable of standing strain in all directions, it is necessary to combine several layers cut at various angles to the grain. Thus is made "plywood," said to be literally "stronger than steel." It revolutionized airplane construction, we are told by E. T. Bronsdon, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, September), and it will enter conspicuously into postwar industry. He even hints that as a wall-covering the thinner varieties will compete with wall-paper and they possess all the beauty and durability of heavy wood paneling, for their composite nature prevents them from warping. Thin plywood has even been found, in toughness and flexibility, to compete favorably with textile fabrics in the manufacture of airplane wings. Writes Mr. Bronsdon:



By courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

WOODEN AIRPLANE FRAMES THAT ARE STRONGER THAN STEEL.

"'See this toothpick?'

"The Forest Products Laboratory expert who was starting to demonstrate plywood to me extracted a small polished wooden sliver from one of his vest pockets. 'Now, you wouldn't believe that in one way, weight for weight considered, this is stronger than a steel bar, would you?'

"I admitted that it sounded improbable.

"He did not bother to argue. Adjusting a fine balance scale, he placed the toothpick on one of the pans, and brought the arms to horizontal by laying a 3-inch length of light steel wire on the other pan. The weights were equal, and the lengths the same.

"Then in a small testing-machine he proceeded to apply tension to the steel wire. At 29 pounds the steel gave way. Then he fixt the toothpick in place, taking care not to crush the wood fibers. The increasing tension tended to pull the toothpick apart in the middle—the grain, of course, running lengthwise. At 74 pounds the toothpick failed.

"He looked disappointed, and immediately offered excuses. The toothpick should have withstood 100 pounds or more, but evidently the testing-machine had harmed its resistance. Also, a sliver of yellow poplar, Sitka spruce, or Douglas fir would do better than white pine. . . . . . .

"I was willing to take his word for it now, however. He went on to tell me how the denser woods all could beat steel in this test by from three hundred to six hundred per cent., but that when tested across the grain, the best of wood showed only from one-fourth to one-half the strength of steel. 'That's why plywood was invented,' he commented.

"Plywood essentially is a piece of wood of any variety, cut by a machine into thin panels, and glued together again in such a manner that the grain of one panel runs at right angles to the grain of the two adjacent panels. In order to understand this perfectly, let us suppose that a 1-inch square of Georgia pine, ½ inch thick, be cut into four 1-inch panels each ⅛ inch in thickness. Let us place the first on the table before us so that the grain runs north and south. On top of this let us glue the second panel, the grain running east and west. The third follows, grain north and south, while the fourth is east and west again. The completed article is a small section of a plywood panel, the strength of which, in two planes, greatly exceeds that of steel. With some woods, by combining cuts, it is even possible to secure greater resistance to stress in all three planes than steel affords, tho it is rarely necessary to go so far. Ordinarily wood used in construction, as for airplane wing-ribs, engine-bearers, and the like, is not required to withstand severe stresses in more than two of the three planes. What the development of plywood has meant to airplane construction is well illustrated by the instance of the *De Haviland-4*. Before plywood, the best airplane wing-rib developed weighed 7.95 ounces and was capable of sustaining a load of only 91 pounds. The first plywood wing-rib made by the Forest Products Laboratory weighed 6.93 ounces, and sustained a load of 109 pounds. Since then, altho a wire-strengthened rib was invented by these experts capable of sustaining 254 pounds with a total weight of 6.30 ounces, the plywood rib has improved still further. The rib last used on the *De Haviland* weighed 5.12 ounces, and could carry 274 pounds; this was a clear 'edge' for plywood of 32.75 per cent. in strength per ounce of weight. Only an airman, trusting his life continually to the wings of his cloud steed, can appreciate fully what one-third more strength for the same weight means to him.

"It would be of interest only to an aviation fan to detail all the places in an airplane where plywood now is used. Suffice it to say, that in the best machines, now practically every part of the fuselage subject to strain, and several other parts, are made from plywood. So admirable has this construction material proved that forest-products experts have started extensive experiments on the wings themselves, of which it just now is permissible to speak.

"Heretofore varnished linen has been practically the only material with which wings have been covered. At the laboratory, however, a process was invented late in 1918 of making plywood so thin as to be suited for the same purpose.

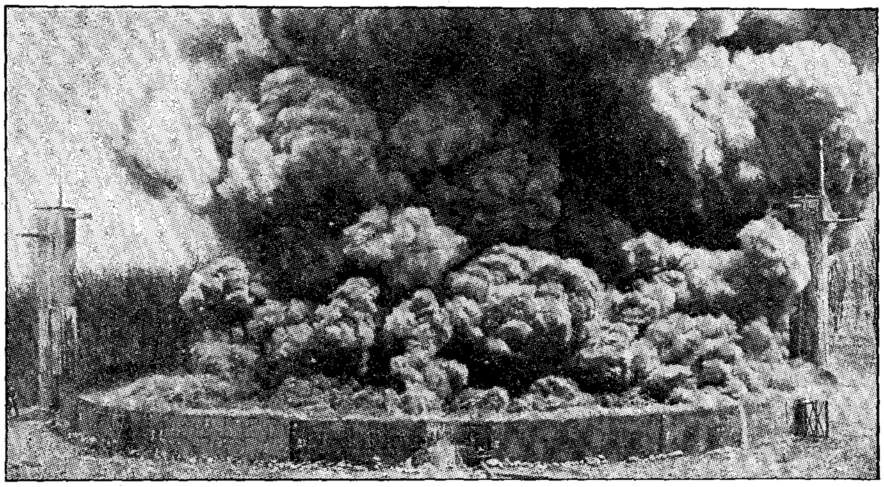
"In doing this, the panels are cut .01 inch in thickness, in squares of 3-foot lengths. Under any process of gluing used up to 1918, it was impossible to make sheets of this thickness stick together without disintegrating. The glue soaked through, causing warping and other troubles. The new gluing means consists in coating thin sheets of tissue-paper with blood glue, letting it dry, and then applying the plywood panels to each side in a steam-heated press. The resultant material, 1/40 inch thick, is surprizingly strong.

"This extremely thin plywood actually was tested on airplane wings built especially for the purpose. Tho with its first development it did not seem sufficiently superior to linen to cause an immediate displacement of the latter, it nevertheless gives between six and eight per cent. added lifting power for the reason that the 'flap' of the cloth is eliminated entirely. Weight for weight, its strength is approximately the same; in the future it is quite likely that all wings may be covered with this material.

"When plywood was first thought of in connection with airplanes, an apparently insurmountable difficulty presented itself. A machine that had to be out in all weathers and spend much of its time in dense fog and in thick clouds—often approaching 100 per cent. humidity for long periods—must not be held together in any way by glue that water could dissolve. . . . . . .

"The laboratory experts, however, busied themselves with the problem and evolved two new glues, one made from the blood of animals and one derived from casein—obtained from milk. Panels were glued together with these and tested.

"The plywood test-pieces were boiled in water for eight hours. At the expiration of this time none of the pieces showed any separation of the plies. Soaking in cold water for ten days gave the same result.


A 55,000-BARREL TANK ON FIRE, WITH A STRONG WIND BLOWING.

"The blocks were tested in a shearing machine, which applied force in such a manner as to push one ply from another. In this test a pressure of from two hundred and fifty to seven hundred pounds to the square inch of glue surface was required to separate the layers, so strong were the new glues, and even then it was, in most cases, not the glue, but the wood fibers themselves, that gave way. After boiling the test-pieces for eight hours, the average pressure exerted amounted to 180 pounds, and after soaking them for ten days the plies defied pressure up to 200 pounds. Since the specifications for airplane plywood demanded only that the material exhibit a strength sufficient to withstand a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch when dry, the new glues were accepted with acclaim.

"In considering the application of this new water-proof glue and plywood to industry in our reconstruction period, it becomes evident that an entirely new field has opened for progressive manufacturers of wood articles. Who, till now, has put on the market a standard door that will not warp? Plywood panels can not warp after they are finished, for one ply holds the next rigidly. What manufacturer has got out a table or chair with glued joints that will not fall to pieces in a damp atmosphere? Furniture made with casein glue will hold together far better.

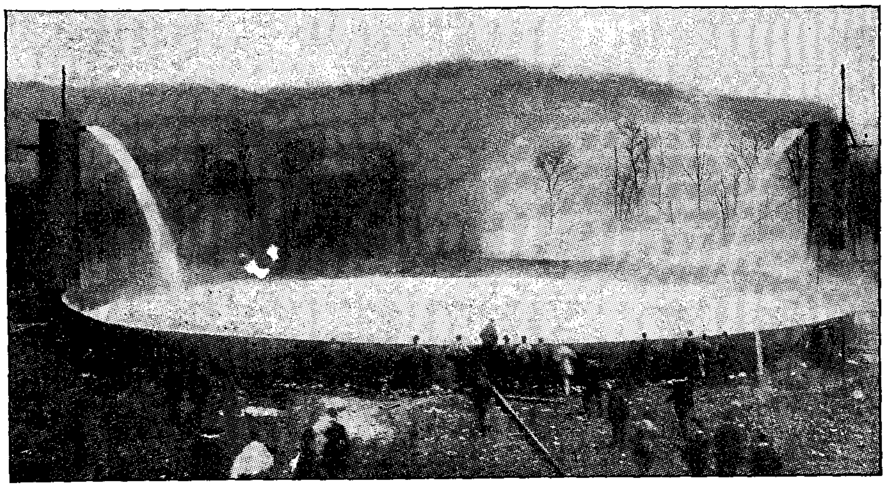
"For cabinet-makers and manufacturers of wall-coverings another entirely new aspect appears. The 1/40-inch plywood used as covering for airplane-wings naturally retains every beauty and quality of the wood from which it is made. It is capable, in the case of mahogany, Circassian walnut, and other fine varieties, of taking just as high a polish as the thicker veneers used by the trade until this year. Ponder this: The thin plywood will not warp or peel; it can be manufactured from the finest walnut at a total cost of less than three cents a square foot, while for cheaper woods the cost runs in the neighborhood of one cent a foot. It is so inexpensive that the finished product could be retained at a price within the reach of the great majority of houseowners. Thousands of them, now content with florid wall-papers, would use the new plywood paneling. What manufacturer wants the chance to be first in this field?"

PUTTING OUT A BURNING OIL-TANK

OIL AND GASOLINE are risky things to store, and the insurance companies ask high rates on them, owing to the difficulty in extinguishing the flames by ordinary means if the storage-tank should catch fire. The use of water results in a further spread of the blaze over a larger area on account of the well-known property of oil to float on water. The use of carbonic-acid gas is ineffective, because of the great diffusion in the atmosphere by the rising currents of air and other natural conditions. Both of these difficulties are reported as being remedied by a method which has been recently introduced into practical use. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, August 30):

"The process is based upon the principle of applying a froth or blanket of bubbles containing the carbonic-acid gas, which thereby concentrates the gas so as to make it most effective. It is also said that, by this means, not only are the flames extinguished but the smoke and fumes are also smothered.

"Another advantage stated is the comparative dryness of the foam compared to water, as it possesses no tendency to soak into the material, which results in less damage. The bubbles are minute in size and hold the gas efficiently. The composition of the solution used for the formation of the bubbles has not been revealed by the inventors. The froth resulting from the release of the liquid from the extinguisher is eight times in volume that of the original liquid, which therefore gives it a large area-covering capacity. The physical properties show the froth to be heavy, tenacious, and lasting. Portable means for the application of the method have been provided by the use of fire-pails, hand-extinguishers, and portable engines. For large storage-tanks permanent installations are used. The first illustration depicts a 55,000-barrel tank fire at its height, with a strong wind blowing, and the lower is an illustration of the same tank forty-eight seconds later, showing how the foam blanket smothered the blaze. The tank was 114 feet in diameter, presenting 10,200 square feet of surface. The method of projecting the liquid is shown by the two containers on opposite sides of the tank. The distance of discharge is a maximum of fifty feet."


PUT OUT IN FORTY-EIGHT SECONDS BY CARBONIC-ACID BUBBLES.

"I NEED PRODUCTION; NOT WOOL"

THIS WAS A TEXTILE MANUFACTURER'S answer to a man who tried to sell him some raw material. *The Textile World Journal* (New York) gives its editorial opinion that this dictum sums up satisfactorily the world's present industrial situation. Any one who acts in such a way as to lessen or hamper production in the present emergency is doing an injury to mankind, however much he may think he is advancing the interests of himself or the class to which he belongs. Secondary to this important consideration, the writer thinks, are all governmental efforts to lower prices, all prosecution of profiteers, all strife to increase individual incomes. The worker who insists on lower working-hours is boosting prices and lessening the purchasing value of what he gets, and all industries are really interdependent, in this and in other particulars. Says the editor:

"In each industry just now discussion is rife as to what effect the government campaign against high prices is going to have upon the market in that particular industry. Even in cases where no actual results are expected, a psychological influence is talked about. No doubt there will be cases of profiteering and hoarding unearthed, and the effect of this action will be beneficial to some degree. But this phase of the problem is infinitely small compared with the necessity of greater production.

"The idea is not a new one. The word has gone out from Washington, 'Work and Save.' To some it is distasteful. Short supplies and feverish demand mean higher prices, and higher prices to some short-sighted manufacturers may mean good business. To the great bulk of far-seeing factors, however, the present fictitious levels mean anything but good business. The thoughtful manufacturer will tell you that he would much rather trade at lower levels. He realizes that our currency is inflated at present, and that prices throughout all industries have been inflated proportionately.

"With the exception of the few cases of actual profiteering, it is not the fault of the manufacturer that the necessities of life are held at exorbitant figures. With mills producing far below their normal output and with people spending as they have never spent before, demanding the highest grades of goods to the exclusion of the cheaper, it is inevitable that prices should stay up.

"The manufacturer who said he needs production is enlightened. But what about the workers? When they insist on fewer and fewer working hours per week and refuse overtime even at increased rates, are they aware that similar action in each and every industry is boosting prices higher and higher and making their increased wage less and less in actual purchasing value.

"A few of the workers are awaking to this fact. The employees of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company produced one of the most interesting industrial documents of modern times when they passed a resolution against higher wages and shorter working hours. Read what they themselves say in part on the matter:

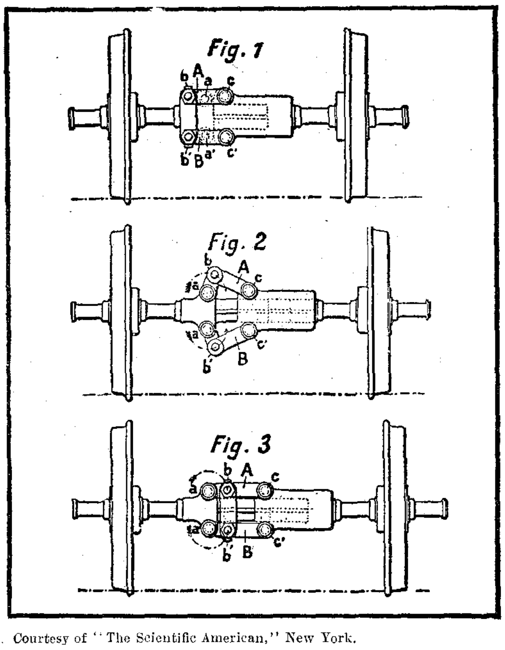
"'*Whereas,* We believe any workman who demands a greater proportionate return for his labor than his fellow workmen in other lines are getting is as guilty of profiteering as a grocer who charges exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, and that increases in wages paid to certain classes of workers by the Government or others will result in higher prices being set by the profiteers for the necessities of living to all purchasers alike, it is therefore

"'RESOLVED, That the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged.'

"Other less enlightened workers have got to be taught this fundamental fact. The Administration has come to a realization of its importance, and President Wilson's statement to the railroad employees was the first gun fired in this campaign of education. Manufacturers themselves must carry on the work thus started and make their workers realize that the world needs production and that on themselves rests the burden of supplying it at a reasonable cost."

WHEELS TO FIT ANY GAGE

CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES ARE BUILT for a track of given width, and have never been susceptible of adaptation to a line of different gage, without complete rebuilding. So rigid has the system been that the Russian Government thought it was effecting an absolute safeguard against foreign invasion by causing railroads to be laid down with a gage different from that used anywhere else in Europe. It has seemed always quite obvious, says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York) that there was no remedy for this. The wheel must sit firmly upon the axle, while the suspension must be such as to permit the freest rotation at any speed. To ask that a third demand, of axle extensibility, be incorporated seems certainly too severe. Yet this is precisely what a French inventor, N. L. Rupin, has apparently succeeded in doing. We read:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

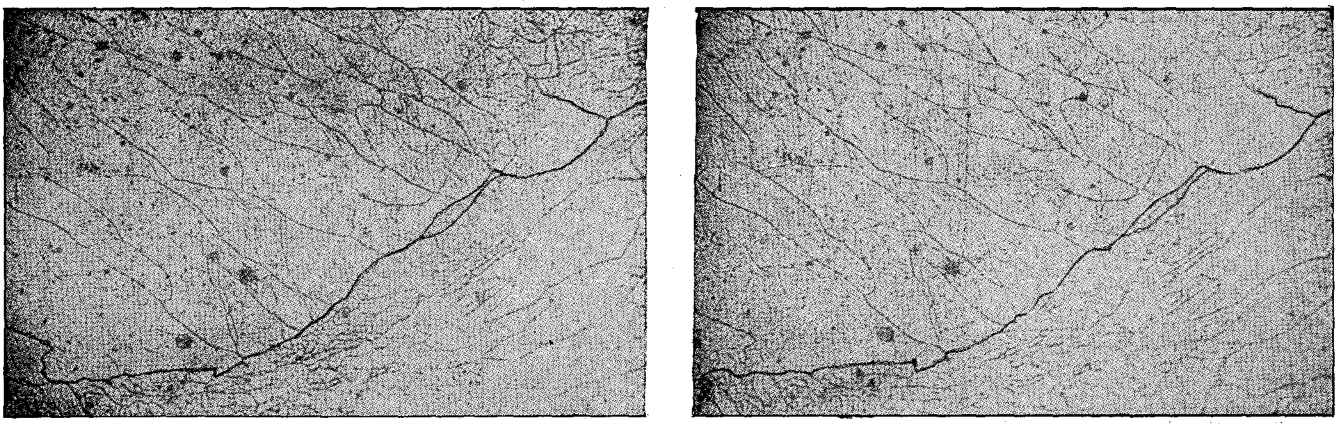
THE ADJUSTABLE-GAGE TRUCK.

Fig. 1 shows the two semiaxles brought together to the limit of their capacity, for the narrowest gage that can be traversed; the connecting-rods *A*, *B*, articulated in *a*, *b*, *c*, *a'*, *b'*, *c'*, are then folded into the shortest possible compass. In Fig. 2 the semiaxles are lengthened by an intermediate amount, and in Fig. 3 the connecting-rods appear extended to their limit to permit the use of the maximum gage.

"More than this, his system is so designed that no manipulation whatever is necessary in leaving a broad gage for a narrow one, or *vice versa;* the axles and wheel suspension are so arranged that the distance between wheels automatically adjusts itself, in passing from one gage to another, in such a way as always to fit the gage of the rails.

"In its simplest terms the solution of course consists in extensible axles. To go a little further into the means of extension, we find that the wheel suspension is by special platforms, installed laterally beneath a central 'chassis' which is attached to the underbody of the car. Each axle is in reality formed of two semiaxles connected at the center by a special arrangement enabling the system to be telescoped for a distance which is limited by a set of connecting-rods. A flat, longitudinal key-piece, lodged in a groove which is provided in the parts of the axle that slide upon one another, guides the two members in extension, and at the same time prevents all torsional or eccentric movements out of the planes of rotation of the wheels.

"When the car is about to pass from a track of one gage to, say, a narrower one, the passage is effected by running the car over a section of track of uniformly diminishing gage joining the two main sections in question. The rails of this tapering section are equipped with counter-rails, both interior and exterior, which apply pressure to the outer and inner faces of the wheel-flange, respectively. This pressure of the counter-rails is transmitted by pivots or pins to the suspension platforms, which track on short rails or in short channels laid across the underbody of the car; so these platforms are forced in toward the central common point of suspension of the two semiaxles. The tapering section of track is of sufficiently gentle inward slope so that the slight departure from parallelism between its rails and the flanges introduces no torsional strains of any notable extent. To pass from a narrow gage to a broader one, since the guide-rails are laid on both sides of the transitional track, the process is simply reversed. It is insisted that a construction has been provided which will respond to the pressure of these counter-rails, but which is sufficiently stiff to refuse to respond to accidental jars and jolts. Of course this is a necessary condition, otherwise the train would be ditched at every bump."



PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF SURFACE OF SPECIMEN OF NEARLY PURE IRON BEFORE BEING STREST.

SAME AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN REPETITIONS OF HEAVY BENDING STRESS. NOTE MICROSCOPIC CRACKS EXTENDING THROUGH CRYSTALS OF FERRITE.

HOW METAL GRADUALLY TIRES AND GIVES WAY UNDER STRESSES REPEATED HUNDREDS

TIRED METALS

A STRONG MAN is strong no longer when he is tired out—that is, when his strength has been exerted to the limit a sufficient number of times in succession. In like manner one of the strong materials of construction, especially a metal, may fail through "fatigue," losing its strength through stresses repeated very many times. There are reasons for believing that the strongest metals may be thus "fatigued" by the prolonged repetition of stresses any one of which singly would be far from straining it seriously. Tests that will show ability to support a single stress are easily made, but tests that will show resistance to repeated stresses, giving rise to fatigue, are more difficult; in fact, engineers are not yet agreed on how it is best to make such tests. The matter is fully discust by Prof. H. F. Moore, of the University of Illinois, chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Fatigue Phenomena in Metals, in the Proceedings of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. Says Professor Moore:

"In nearly all computations of stress and strain the basis of the computation is the action produced by a steady load applied but once. For more than half a century it has been recognized that under loads repeated many thousands of times the behavior of material might be quite different from the behavior under a single application of load. The growing use of high-speed machinery has been especially influential in necessitating the consideration of the strength of material under repeated stress.

"In a general way the difference in the behavior of material under repeated loads and under a single load (or a load applied but a few times) is shown by the tendency toward gradual breakdown of the material under oft-repeated load. Under a single application of load the material of a structure either withstands the load or it fails; under load repeated many thousands of times the material may withstand the load for a while, and then fail by the gradual spread of cracks or other local injuries to the material. Under repeated load local strains which would be of no importance if but one loading were to be applied may form a nucleus for damage which gradually spreads until the whole member fails. This gradual breakdown of the structure under repeated stress is known as 'fatigue.'

"Fatigue failure of metals is characterized by suddenness and apparent brittleness. A shaft of mild steel, which under a single load would bend double or twist round several times before final failure, under repeated stress may suddenly snap short off with almost no warning, and the fracture frequently appears bright and crystalline. This led to the old theory, now discarded, that under repeated stress metal 'crystallized' and became brittle. The introduction of microscopic examination as an auxiliary to chemical and physical testing of materials soon showed that all metal is crystalline in its structure, and that when metal is overstrest incipient failure is shown by the appearance of 'slip lines' extending right through crystals, and apparently denoting shearing along planes of weakness within a crystal. Following the development of these slip lines, and frequently spreading from them, there are developed large cracks, some one of which causes failure of the metal."

For the past fifty years or more, Professor Moore tells us, attempts have been made to find out how well various substances would stand repeated stress. The trouble is that it can not be assumed that because a million repetitions cause no breakage, two or ten million will be equally harmless. The earlier investigators carried on their tests far enough to cover the number of repetitions required by the structures of their day and assumed that having done so they had established an endurance limit. For the problem which they investigated their tests seem to give safe guides for practise, but to-day with the advent of high-speed machinery and the extension of the problem to gas-engine rods and cranks and steam turbine shafts the number of repetitions which a machine member may be called on to undergo is very much increased and more extended tests become necessary. To quote and condense further:

"One of the most perplexing questions in connection with the fatigue of metals to-day is the question of a suitable rapid test for fatigue-resisting strength. The opinion formerly was common that the determination of the elastic limit furnished such a test. Tests at various laboratories have pretty thoroughly demolished this idea.

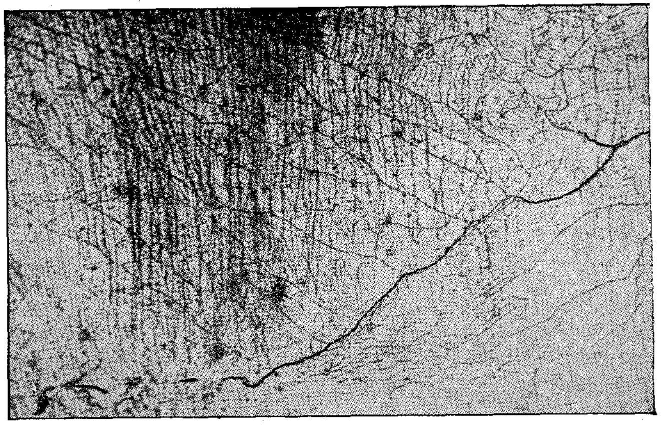
"The increase of temperature under repeated stress has been suggested as a criterion of endurance by several experimenters. The underlying idea is that if structural damage is being done to the specimen it will be manifested by internal friction with consequent heat. It is not certain that this criterion will be independent of the specific heat of the material under test, but it is of some promise.

"The rate of dying out of vibration of test pieces under repeated stress (a 'tuning-fork' test) has been proposed as a criterion of endurance, as has the change of their electrical resistance and the magnetic properties of metals. The difficulty with all these stress criteria is that they depend upon changes in transmission of wave-motion and that this would depend upon the properties of the specimen as a whole rather than some particular section.

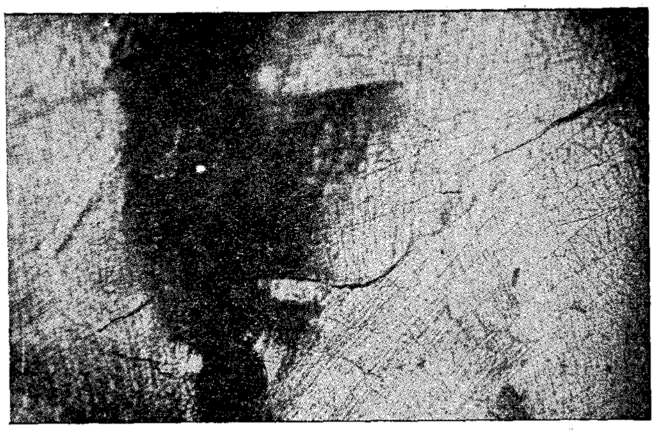
"Another test consists in subjecting samples of materials to a comparative small number of violent bends or twists. This kind of a test does not give great promise as a reliable index of the ability of the material to withstand long-time fatigue under working stress."

In the writer's opinion the best criterion of repeated stress is found in a stress-endurance diagram, in which the data are shown by the position and slope of lines. Even in these, he says, uncertainty exists for the region above four or five millions of repetitions. We have very little test data for tests involving more than 5,000,000 repetitions of stress. He goes on:

"During 1918 the National Research Council established a



SAME AFTER 424 REPETITIONS OF HEAVY BENDING STRESS. NOTE THE SPREAD OF MICROSCOPIC CRACKS.



LARGE CRACK WHICH DEVELOPED TO THE LEFT OF THE FIELD OF VIEW SHOWN IN 1, 2, AND 3. THE MICROSCOPIC CRACKS IN CRYSTALS ADJACENT TO LARGE CRACK.

OF TIMES. TINY CRACKS GRADUALLY GROW INTO FISSURES THAT CAUSE FAILURE.

committee to study fatigue of metals. Comparative tests were made on specimens with surfaces as rolled and with polished surfaces, and it was found that polishing the surface of the specimen did very markedly increase the endurance strength. Even with the most perfect surface finish there remain many minute jagged corners in the surface of axles, shafts, and structural members, and there are points of concentrated stress under bearing blocks. Such jagged corner or point of concentrated stress is usually a point of high local stress, contains possibilities of becoming the starting-point for a minute crack, and this minute crack still further intensifies the stress at its root. These results are in line with the experience of railroad practise, which emphasizes the importance of smooth finish in car-axles. It is, in the writer's opinion, one of the most promising fields for improvement in treatment of metal to be subjected to repeated stress."

A NEW STEAM AUTOMOBILE

THAT STEAM is not an antiquated method of propelling motor-cars is to be demonstrated by a Chicago company that won prominence during the war through the design and manufacture of shell-turning and gun-boring machinery. This company, we are told by a writer in *The Iron Age* (New York), has focused its engineering capacity on the motor-industry with the aim of showing the advantages of steam as a motive-power for passenger and industrial vehicles. We read:

"The company does not propose to launch a large-production program until it has perfected a steam-driven automobile which merits a place at the head of existing designs of motor-driven cars. To this end a number of patents have been acquired and every effort will be exerted to supplement these with features which will make for maximum efficiency and endurance. The first aim of the corporation is to make a high-class pleasure-car. When it has done this to its own satisfaction, attention will be directed to the manufacture of other types of machines embodying the same principles of design. . . . The patents now in the possession of the company combine the better features of a number of steam plants heretofore manufactured by separate interests. One of the most important advantages of the vehicle the corporation will build will be its ability to burn a non-volatile fuel without vaporization and to control combustion without the use of a pilot light. An experimental machine which has already been constructed consumes but one gallon of kerosene every fourteen miles. The engine will be equipped with an air-cooled condenser, forced draft being supplied through the agency of a turbine operated by exhaust steam from the engine before it passes into the condenser. The use of a condenser is expected to eliminate all troubles arising from accumulations of scale and the bother of frequent refilling of the water-reservoir. One filling of the water-tank, it is asserted, is good for one thousand miles. The boiler is of a welded water-tube type, equipped with a superheater, and constructed of interchangeable sections."

INFECTION IN BRISTLES

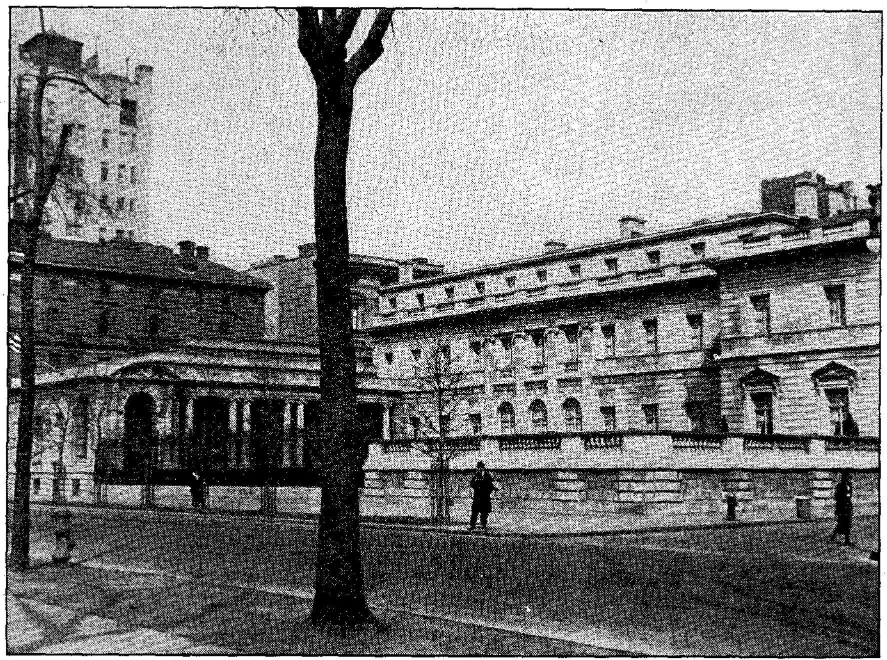
THOROUGH DISINFECTION of everything new in the shape of a brush, before it is used on the person, seems to be called for. Especially is this true of the shaving-brush, which is likely to come in contact with abraded or scratched skin. Laxity of inspection and preliminary treatment during the war resulted, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 30), in the importation of some infected animal material from Asia and South America. Anthrax, or malignant pustule, a fatal disease, has been increasing of late; partly, at least, it is thought, from this cause. Disinfection is easily accomplished by boiling or steaming, and any one who is infected in this or a similar fashion after due warning has only himself to blame. Says the writer in *The Journal:*

"During the past eighteen months attention has been especially directed to anthrax in this country by the considerable number of shaving-brush cases reported from various army camps. But for some years before the United States entered the war anthrax had apparently been gaining in frequency and had been a cause of increasing concern to health officers in many places. In Massachusetts, twenty-five cases were reported in 1916 during a period of little over four months, and in Louisiana in the same year ten cases were reported in a single month. Other recent cases have occurred in Mississippi, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Kansas. In the whole United States there have been probably at least fifty deaths a year from anthrax since the beginning of 1915. As is well known, anthrax is primarily a disease of herbivorous animals and is communicated to man chiefly through contact with hides and other animal products. It is believed that the disturbance of the usual channels of import by the war, combined with the scarcity of labor, has led to a less efficient preliminary disinfection, and so has permitted the introduction of anthrax-contaminated hides, bristles, etc., from parts of Asia and South America. The present increased scarcity of leather is likely to draw still further on out-of-the-way and uncontrolled sources. There are only about twenty establishments in the United States that manufacture shaving-brushes, and the United States Public Health Service has found the widest range of practical efficiency in their methods of sterilizing the hair or bristles. Safety, however, can be very simply attained. Boiling or steaming the hair has been found a satisfactory means of treatment. The apparent increase of anthrax cases due to contaminated shaving-brushes raises the question whether there has been a real increase in infection or whether the better opportunities for early diagnosis and bacterial examination are responsible for bringing to light a larger proportion of cases. The increase in anthrax that occurred before our own mobilization suggests that the infection may have been even more wide-spread than was recognized. At all events, the future development of this dangerous disease should be watched with care. The Public Health Service has found reason to state recently that 'without doubt there are now in the market many brushes which are potentially dangerous.'"

LETTERS - AND - ART

AMERICAN TOLL OF BRITISH PICTURES

ENGLAND USED TO COMPLAIN with some show of spirit when the press informed her of a new depredation made by an American millionaire upon her art treasures. Now the apparent hopelessness of the situation created by the war leads her, as is shown by the London *Times*, to feel grateful when she can keep for herself "some really first-rate thing, like the Rokeby 'Velasquez' or the Duke of Norfolk's 'Holbein.'" Among the secondary effects of the war, says *The Times*, "none is more remarkable than the multitude of sales, whether of old estates and houses or of their contents which the last two years have seen." Of course the facts here noted are but the acceleration of a process that has been going on for a long time, and now that Britain is confronted with the fact that no remedy is to be found for a "rather serious state of things," her distress is natural. "You can not pass acts of Parliament to forbid impoverished owners selling their ancestral treasures to make both ends meet, nor can you pass a Pacco law for England, making it illegal to export works of art," says the writer, nor can you "ask the state, at a time of colossal deficits and huge taxations to buy all the masterpieces that may be for sale." Whether there is comfort to be gained in counting her losses, the writer here does not say, but he gives America the chance to reckon up to what extent she has drawn on the artistic resources of the Old World. Germany and France have also drawn from England, but for twenty years America's competition has been "overwhelming."



MR. FRICK'S HOUSE AND ART-GALLERY.

The wing at the further end of the house is the "noble gallery," holding, besides much eighteenth-century French art, many examples of Rembrandt, Gainsborough, Romney, and Whistler.

> "Her millionaires have found no better way of rivaling, or outrivaling, the great families of the Old World than by spending a few of their millions on the formation of really fine collections; men of somewhat less wealth follow suit, buy a few good things every year, and take care that their acquisitions shall be proclaimed far and wide; and meantime a large class of critical writers and university lecturers have been making all educated America familiar with the great painters and sculptors by discourses, by illustrated monographs, and by newspaper articles. As Rembrandt is the collectors' favorite in the United States, it is worth while to describe at some little length the harvest of his works which America has garnered from Europe—and mainly from England—within recent memory. We have before us a carefully written article which appeared nine years ago in the *Century* magazine, containing a list of no fewer than eighty-eight pictures by the master in American collections at that date. Whether that number has doubled since 1910 we can not say; but, considering the many that have been sold in London, in Paris, and probably in Germany during and since the war, the estimate is very likely correct. The curious point is that up to 1854 no known picture by Rembrandt had crossed the Atlantic. In that year a Mr. Brooks bought a 'Danaë' in Paris, took it home, and long afterward gave it to the Boston Museum. In the seventies two Rembrandts went over; in the eighties, 10; in the nineties, 32; and from 1900 to 1910 some 40 more were added. Many of these, of course, are slight and of little importance; but all are declared to be genuine, and quite half are highly characteristic, representing in noble fashion all the periods of the master.
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> "Mr. Frick has lately built for his collection a noble gallery on Fifth Avenue; it contains much eighteenth-century French sculpture and many pictures that would hold their own even against our Wallace collection—Gainsboroughs, Romneys, Whistlers, Rembrandts—these last including 'The Mill,' for which Mr. Frick paid Lord Lansdowne a price unprecedented and as yet unsurpassed. The Widener collection at Philadelphia, of which a fine catalog has been lately issued, is of the same class; and, so far as English works of the eighteenth century are concerned, so is that of Mr. John McFadden, of Philadelphia, who, under the skilled direction of Bond Street, bought the 'Master Bunbury' of Reynolds, the 'Mrs. Crouch' and the 'Mrs. De Crespigny' of Romney, masterpieces by Bonington, Turner, and Constable, and much besides. Other big buyers have been Mr. Altman, of 'dry-goods' celebrity, and, right away at Toledo on Lake Erie, Mr. Willys, the maker of 'Overland' motors, and Mr. Libbey, the maker of bottles. Strange development of modern business! Motors bring in money for Italian primitives and Spanish portraits, and bottles for Constable's 'Arundel Castle' and for one of the best collections of modern French pictures to be found in the New World. Had Matthew Arnold foreseen this latter development he might have been kinder to his traveling companion on the Woodford Branch."

Reviewing the causes that opened the door for American and continental buyers, *The Times* points to the "high taxation and the increased cost of necessaries, especially of labor. Country houses are now run at a loss; death duties have to be provided for; and so the best of the pictures and the books have to go to Christie's or to the dealers." The question is raised why "their prices, instead of falling, have risen beyond all precedent":

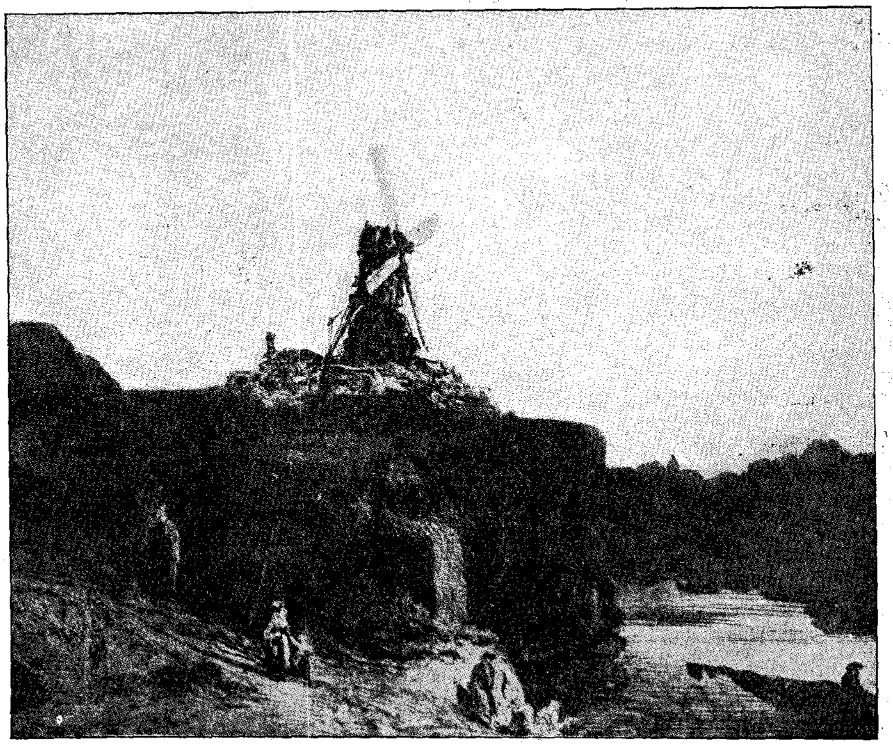
> "No simple answer can be given, but doubtless the main cause is the sudden growth of large fortunes, not only in America, where they have long been as common as blackberries, but among those people in England and in the neutral states of Europe who have held war-contracts. It is an established fact that a large percentage of the 'new rich' have been buying works of art, urged thereto by two main reasons. Money so locked up does not pay income tax, and purchases so made please the

vanity of the purchaser, and often tend to his social advancement. It is a fine thing for a Midland tradesman to become possest of Lord Blank's Chippendale chairs or Lady Dash's necklace; it gives him a lift-up in his local society and feeds the self-consciousness of his wife and daughters. The principle holds also in more exalted financial spheres, and has held for generations. There is a financial as well as an aristocratic *noblesse oblige*—the obligation being to 'have taste,' and to keep up the character of the collection by employing the best expert guides.

"No great harm is done by these sales so long as the goods are kept in the country. Forty years ago if a peer sold a Gainsborough or a Rembrandt it went into the house of some great new man in England, and stayed there. Even to-day there are an abundance of British buyers, but chiefly for the rather obvious art that appeals to the untrained eye, such as the 'pretty' school of Mid-Victorian water-color, especially the works of Birket Foster and his like. A few of the enriched Englishmen aim higher, but there is, unfortunately, no doubt that the main demand for real treasures comes, and has come since about 1880, from foreign countries. By that time the learning and shrewdness of Dr. Bode in Berlin and of one or two students in Holland were beginning to spread the knowledge of the old Dutch masters over Germany; the great Museum in Berlin and many smaller museums were being rapidly developed, and a new rich class, chiefly Jews, began to form collections under the best advice. Similarly, the influence of Morelli, and after him of Berenson, was stimulating the taste for Early Italian pictures, and England was the store upon which the collectors drew both for Dutch and Italian masters. Probably if one could follow the Hamilton, the Blenheim, the Adrian Hope, and the Dudley pictures to their new homes one would find that those homes were but rarely English. Most of them were German or Parisian; a few were American."

WHY TAGORE IS NO LONGER "SIR"—Why the Indian poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, handed back to his donors the knighthood bestowed by the British Government is made plain by *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Tokyo). He did it in protest against British floggings of Hindu rioters, and the Japanese editor seems to think a similar protest against Korean floggings would be timely. But this is the story:

"By the courtesy of an Indian reader we learn some further particulars of the surrender of his knighthood by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. It was done on account of the measures taken in the suppression of riots in the Punjab. It appears that floggings were administered to rioters; and administered in public. Military men are apparently incurable in their belief that this is the way to 'teach people a lesson.' One might have expected that after the Denshawi affair this method of dealing with a popular demonstration, even if it amounts to a bloodthirsty insurrection, would be forever discredited. The ultimate object of any sort of government must be that the people will uphold it, and it is obvious that anybody witnessing corporal chastisement, especially if it be the chastisement of their own fellows by a foreign authority, will feel much more sympathy for the persons punished than for the authority thus vindicated. We still have something to say on the subject of the Korean floggings, the victims of which have been spared this indignity, and as we have been semiofficially challenged to criticize the British methods of suppressing riots in India we are dealing with this matter first. We may point out to our semiofficial critic also that the Rev. C. F. Andrews, one of the companions of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in his Japan tour, was the most prominent in getting this barbarous and foolish method of punishment stopt. He protested with such vigor and cogency that it was immediately stopt in Lahore. We have not heard of any Japanese making a similar effort to get the Korean floggings stopt. The Bengali poet's protest will also create a lasting impression, as he is recognized not only in India but very widely both in England and America as a great spiritual force and a man of the most enlightened outlook."



REMBRANDT'S "MILL."

Up to 1854 America owned no Rembrandt; now she owns near a hundred, but none more important than "The Mill," one of the gems of Mr. Frick's collection.

OXFORD BOLSHEVISM

ACADEMIC FREEDOM is a phrase not yet defined in our own country, and we have been periodically plunged into a heat of discussion over cases when the phrase, if not the fact, has been invoked. Oxford is supplying a case at present, and the appointment of a profest "Fabian" as a lecturer in political economy is called "not merely an academic but a national outrage." It is perhaps the last place one would have expected to find Bolshevism taught, tho *The Saturday Review* points out that "the majority of the undergraduates need no tuition to become revolutionaries." They are further represented as "goaded by the dread of the commonplace" to such an extent that "they will embrace any theory sufficiently startling to attract attention." In this they are coupled with the "upper classes" in general, among whom, says *The Saturday Review*, Socialism and Bolshevism "offer an easy and plausible highroad to a reputation for originality." The new lecturer happens to be a "Mr. Tawney," presumably Richard Henry Tawney, himself a Fellow of Baliol, teacher, and writer in *The Sociological Review*, London *Nation*, *Westminster Gazette* and Manchester *Guardian*. His affiliation with the famous Fabian Society, of which Bernard Shaw was long a member, has led *The Saturday Review* to rehearse the successive phases of Oxford's career. "In the eighteenth century she was satirized by Gibbon as 'steeped in port and prejudice.' In the nineteenth century she was apostrophized by Arnold as the Queen of Romance, 'home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and impossible loyalties.' It would be sad if she were to sink in the twentieth century into an annex of the Fabian Society, ruled by the presumptuous pedants of the Adelphi." Bolshevism, tho, according to *The Saturday Review*, is "a godsend, not only to the undergraduate, but even to a certain type of clerical don." For—

"These leaders of theological thought, appointed in many

> cases more for their sound character than for their brain-power, live in daily fear of their intellectual mediocrity being discovered by their abler pupils. Hence they always seek to gain a spurious reputation for originality by the unquestioning adoption of the latest revolutionary theory. With carplike avidity they gulp down indigestible chunks of Bolshevik propaganda, and, by the subsequent regurgitation of these still undigested chunks, seek to conceal their own inability to think for themselves. We are thus confronted with the pitiful spectacle of a don, a disciplinary authority in his own college, a chaplain in the army, taking the chair at a Bolshevik meeting and passing Bolshevik resolutions at a mass-meeting in Oxford itself.
>
> "The arguments in favor of Bolshevism are easy enough to find, without their being propagated by the University authorities. It is quite easy for *The Children's Pictorial* to juxtapose a picture of Lord Northcliffe's house and of a miner's cottage, and to draw thereform crude political conclusions. It needs far more difficult and far subtler arguments to prove the necessity —if not of Lord Northcliffe—at least of property, authority, and the existence of a leisured class. The fact that these latter arguments are further to find does not detract from their truth; but it does show the necessity for their wider and more vigorous promulgation. The Baliol authorities, however, do not seem to think so. They prefer to give publicity to the crude and specious Bolshevik position, rather than to face the difficulties of the wider view and juster appreciation of values, which demonstrate its fallacy. This attitude is all the more melancholy, when we consider the pitiful absence of Tory theory and propaganda at the present time. The Tory party has ceased to be the party of sound administration and sound reform. It has become the party of the profiteer, who merely wishes to keep what he has got. The Manchester capitalist of the last century, unable to conquer, has absorbed Toryism."

The schools of England, so *The Review* charges, are bringing up children on Socialistic principles, and teaching them "to look upon any opponents as self-seeking monsters without principle or intelligence." It points out a definite work for the Tory party, which now, it says, "raises no dissenting voice":

> "We hear a great deal about programs and reconstruction in these days. The program of the Tory party should be the restoration of the Ten Commandments. This, we know, is a hard saying, and we do not dare to suggest it as more than a temporary experiment, as a basis for the other ambitious schemes of Socialism. But suppose, before we begin spending hundreds of millions on suburban villas for our muscular masters and on gymnasia for their children, suppose we were to try the experiment of not stealing, of not bearing false witness, of honoring our fathers and mothers, and of not coveting our neighbor's goods? . . . . . .
>
> "The chances of successful opposition to revolution are even now slight enough, but if Mr. Tawney and his brethren are to be allowed to capture the universities unopposed, it will be but a very short step to that condition of Socialism so ably depicted by Hobbes, and now so disastrously triumphant in eastern Europe, in which 'there is no place for industry, because the fruit thereof is uncertain, and consequently no culture of the earth, no navigation, no commodious building, no account of time, no arts, no letters, no society, and, which is worst of all, continued fear and danger of violent death, and the life of man solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.'"

OUR IMMORTAL "NICK CARTER"—New editions of the "Nick Carter" books were sure to cause laments in quarters where the hope was entertained that this youthful spirit was permanently laid. The "recrudescence" of the "boy's own" is also accompanied by those companions of the "unsophisticated," Laura Jean Libbey, Bertha M. Clay, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and Augusta J. Evans. The New York *Sun* upsets the notion, apparently held by *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), that these books have even been in abeyance:

> "Is it not, rather, that a new generation has come along in sufficient number to call for more and fresh copies? The old ones, passed tenderly from hand to hand, have literally been read to pieces. It is merely a case of supply hastening to catch up with a normal demand. The human boy of any age from seven to seventy hasn't changed very much. His taste is about the same to-day as it was in the '70s, when these books began to flourish.
>
> "And may we not ask, diffidently, whether there has been anything in the more expensive output of recent years that could rival the thrill of the old dime novel? Many a luridly covered 'Beadle' was better in dramatic construction, more skilful in plot, than its $1.75 successor, and no less respectable in its English.
>
> "Has anything whatever happened to decrease the normal audience for an Augusta J. Evans story? Are not the magazines full of precisely the same mush, changed merely in the form of its service? Possibly the pessimistic critics fail to realize that there has always been (and perhaps always will be) what may be called an esoteric and a general audience, and that the dividing lines have not shifted materially. Howells, Henry James, Aldrich—these never appealed to the Laura Jean Libbey millions.
>
> "If there has been any real change it is in the public which used to regard Ouida as its prophetess. This class feeds to-day upon a more highly spiced diet—things that go as far as the law will let them toward salaciousness. It is not an improvement, either in morals or taste. But we refuse to moan because of the proved vitality of our old friend 'Nick Carter,' or lie awake nights worrying about the vogue of 'The Beautiful Cloak Model.'"

MORE "INTELLECTUALS" TO SAVE US

THE "INTELLECTUALS" has not been a name to conjure with in the past five years. A blight was cast upon it first by the group of German professors who so manfully supported the Kaiser's war. Now that his war has been won in a way he didn't expect, and by groups not so soundingly named, we find the same term appearing to designate those devoted to other purposes. It was appropriated by some hitherto devoted to the arts among us who signed themselves up as a "committee of reconciliation"; but the list of names, in the phrase of Mrs. Atherton, who so wrote to the New York *Times*, contained nothing "above third-rate." Mr. Philip Gibbs has found another society of "Intellectuals" in Paris, "which has for its primary and most modest objects the conversion of Europe to a new gospel of social life and complete reconstruction of the world." Mr. Gibbs now tells the *Times* readers what gave rise to the new society:

> "The name of this new society, which is in alliance with the French League of Youth, was suggested by the latest book of Henri Barbusse. He was not there last night to see the inauguration of the scheme which is to promulgate his ideas. From what I have heard of him I fancy he would smile in a cynical way at that queer crowd of enthusiasts and intellectuals perspiring hotly in an upper room while they listened to a program of universal brotherhood.
>
> "It was a young man named Victor Cyril, sitting on a dais between two supporters, who in a cold, businesslike way read out the statutes of the new league and explained their scope. They are to form a network—a spider's web, as he called it—of district societies all over Europe, centralized in a supreme executive committee. Already they have 1,200 supporters, including in France Anatole France, George Duhamel, Steinlen, the great artist, and Magdeleine Marx, a descendant of Karl Marx; and in England and other countries Thomas Hardy, George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Norman Angell, George Brandes, Ibáñez, who wrote, 'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse'; Upton Sinclair, and the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.
>
> "It was a young officer in a *fourragère* who explained to me the meaning and purpose of the *Clarté* movement. He spoke of the horror of war, and shrugged his shoulders and said: 'You know all about that; let us not waste words on it. Men who went through that business have come out changed with new ideas. In the trenches they said, "This must not happen again." Then they went further than that and said, "To prevent this happening again, we must alter the relations of people with each other, and kill all the old ideas which led to this massacre. Society must start afresh on new lines not marked out by frontiers of hatred. The working people of all classes must get together and recognize that they have common interests to get on with their work in peace without being flung against each other by the people on top who make wealth out of them, or by their own passions."'"

The new society is called *Clarté* (clarity or truth as we should say), and tho its members belong to the artist classes they seemed to Mr. Gibbs to be living over again the days of the French Revolution:

"It was a gathering of intellectuals of a queer kind. There were about two hundred people in the room when I arrived, and one hundred more on the staircase trying to get in. I studied their faces and saw that they were of many types, and, I should say, of many races. There were Russians and Poles among them with typical Slav faces, and many Jews, and a few Italians, and only two or three Englishmen. The rest were Frenchmen, students and artists, and poverty-stricken men of letters by the look of them. At the door was the handsome young officer wearing the *fourragère* for gallantry in the field, and there were a few young *poilus* in uniform, and many men in civil clothes who had been soldiers of the Great War, and some women of the well-to-do class.

"While the young officer talked to me I thought of something that had happened a long time ago very close to the room in which we sat—a feast to the Goddess of Reason, whose arch-priest was Robespierre. After a reign of terror were these same old ideas clothed in new phrases. I heard other 'axioms' read in that crowded room to that strange little crowd of French intellectuals. 'Power ought to be common to all. As an ideal only work, manual or intellectual, ought to be paid for. Speculation is a crime against the crowd. Heritage is a theft.'

"It is interesting, all the same, this *Clarté* movement. I fancy it represents the clash of ideas that will happen in France when the lists are set for a new phase of the social struggle which goes on age by age. It may gather up and direct a lot of passionate emotion that is seething among crowds of men and women who look back to the war with horror, and forward with hope in some new phase of civilization when such massacres need not happen.

"But it is antagonistic, I imagine, to the main body of opinion among the people in France at the present time who are disappointed with the peace, not because it is too severe, but too mild, and because it does not pay them back for the ruin it caused."

ANATOLE FRANCE AGAINST MILITARISTIC EDUCATION

WHILE MILITARISM is entering more and more into the scheme of education for the children of a greater part of the world, France's chief man of letters speaks up for an out-and-out pacifism. "The war has sufficiently demonstrated that the popular education of to-morrow must be altogether different from that of former days," says Anatole France, telling, "with mingled feelings of anxiety and hope," the elementary school-teachers of France that "the future is in your hands, and in great measure it will be made by your intelligences and your pains." These words were uttered at the congress of the Trade Unions of French Elementary School-Teachers, recently held at Tours. This writer, whose ironisms have been the chief note of his books, reminded the teachers how he had stood with Jaurès by their side in 1906 when they were beginning the struggle for the right to form trade-unions. Now that they had won that right it was for them to use the instrument that they had acquired. He advised them, says the Manchester *Guardian*, reporting his speech, "in regard to the reorganization of elementary education to count only on themselves." He is reported thus:

"What a task is yours at this moment, when the old social systems are crumbling under the weight of errors and victors and vanquished, exchanging looks of hatred, are falling into a common abyss of misery. In the social and moral disorder produced by the war and perpetuated by the peace which has followed it, you have everything to make and to remake. You must create a new humanity, awaken new intelligence, if you do not wish Europe to fall into imbecility and barbarism. People will say that so much effort is useless, for man never changes. But man does change. He has changed since the cave epoch, sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. Man changes with his environment, and perhaps education transforms him even more than climate and nourishment. You must not allow to continue for a moment the education which has made possible, has promoted—for it is much the same among all the peoples called civilized—the appalling catastrophe in which we are still half-engulfed.

"In the first place, you must banish from the school everything that can make children like war and its crimes, and that alone will demand long and constant effort, unless indeed all the panoplies are, in the near future, swept away by the blast of universal revolution.

"In the French *bourgeoisie*, great and small, and even in the proletariat, the destructive instincts with which the Germans have been justly reproached are sedulously cultivated. Only a few days before Mr. de la Fouchardière asked at a bookseller's for books suitable for a little girl, and was offered nothing but accounts and pictures of slaughter, massacres, and exterminations. Next mid-Lent you will see in Paris, in the Champs-Elysées and on the boulevards, thousands and thousands of little boys drest by their inept mothers as generals and field-marshals. The cinema will show children the beauties of war, and thus prepare them for the military career, and so long as there are soldiers there will be wars. The diplomatists of the Allies have allowed Germany still to have soldiers in order to be able to keep them themselves. Children are going to be brought up to be soldiers from the cradle.

"It is for the teachers to break with these dangerous practises. You must make the children love peace and the works of peace. You must teach them to hate war. You must banish from their teaching everything that excites hatred of the foreigner, even of our enemies of yesterday. Not that one ought to be indulgent to crime and absolve all the guilty, but because every people, no matter what, at any time whatever, include more victims than criminals, because innocent generations must not be punished for the guilty, and, above all, because all the peoples have much to forgive one another."

Mr. France then urged his hearers to read a recent book by Michel Corday, "Les Mains Propres," and quoted from it this sentence, "I hate him who debases man to the level of the beast by inciting him to attack anybody that does not resemble him." "From the bottom of my heart," said Mr. France, "I invoke the disappearance of that kind of person from the face of the earth. I hate nothing except hatred." He continued:

"The most necessary and most simple task of the teacher is to make hatred hated. The state to which a devastating war has reduced France and the world imposes upon the teachers duties of exceptional complexity and difficulty. Without hope of obtaining help or support, or even consent, you have to change elementary education from top to bottom in order to train workers. There is no room in the society of to-day for any but workers; the others will be swept away by the hurricane. And you must train intelligent workers instructed in the crafts that they practise, knowing what are their duties to the national community and to the human community. Burn, burn all the books that teach hatred! Extol labor and love. Train for us men capable of trampling under foot the vain splendors of barbaric glory and of resisting the sanguinary ambitions of the nationalisms and imperialisms that have annihilated their fathers.

"No more industrial rivalries! No more wars! Only labor and peace! Whether we like it or not, the time has come when we must either become citizens of the world or see the whole of civilization perish."

Mr. France suggested that there should be attached to the International of the workers a delegation of the teachers of all nations to formulate in common a universal system of instruction, and consider the means to be taken to implant in young minds the ideas from which would spring the peace of the world and the union of the peoples. He concludes as follows:

"Reason, wisdom, intelligence, forces of the mind and heart, you that have always piously invoked, come to me, aid me, strengthen my feeble voice, carry it, if that be possible, to all the peoples of the world, and diffuse it everywhere where men of good will are found, to listen to the beneficent truth! A new order of things is born! The powers of evil are dying poisoned by their crime. The covetous and the cruel, the devourers of the peoples are perishing of a surfeit of blood. Sorely smitten by the fault of their blind or villainous masters, mutilated, decimated, the proletariats yet stand erect. They are going to unite in order to form but a single universal proletariat, and we shall see the fulfilment of the great Socialist prophecy—'the union of the workers will bring peace to the world.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MEXICAN MISSIONS ENDANGERED BY INTERVENTION

THE INTERESTS OF EVANGELICAL MISSIONS in Mexico are of first importance, declares *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "even when the capital from the United States, which has been invested in Mexico by hundreds of millions of dollars, is in danger." Between these two interests, both this religious weekly review and its brother, *The Christian Work* (New York), think "the Christian people of the United States ought not to hesitate for a moment in case they are irreconcilable." It is pointed out by the first of these that the future of Mexico depends largely upon "that process of education and uplift which the evangelical missions have inaugurated," showing itself not merely in the direct, but in the indirect, influence of free schools and churches. For—

"If by an unnecessary and unneighborly intervention the United States hinders or sacrifices the work which the mission boards have already done in Mexico, it will, in the judgment of Mexican pastors and of missionaries from the United States, put back the hope of evangelizing Mexico by a hundred years."

There is nothing in the facts of the Mexican situation, "looked squarely in the face," believes *The Congregationalist*, "which forces upon us the dangerous hate-engendering and unbrotherly task of setting their affairs in order." Mexico, it is pointed out, is not like Santo Domingo or Haiti:

"It has a proud and potentially capable people, a large majority of whom are of Indian blood. The evangelical pastors and the men of their congregations would be in arms against us in resisting invasion. Even the Roman Catholic bishops whom Carranza's policy has driven to this country have indicated that in case of American intervention they would stand for the defense of Mexico. The Carranza Government is now the only hopeful nucleus of general order and has shown a record of improvement which, if not satisfactory, is encouraging. Perhaps the coming Mexican President may be a man of broader views and more conciliatory manners. But at all events our single intervention in Mexico would be a calamity which must not be forced upon us, even for the defense of the rights of our own and other foreign investors and developers of the vast riches with which the Mexican people were endowed in the making of the world. We should even, if further protest is necessary, attempt first to associate with us in a brotherly message of complaint and counsel some of the other great American Powers. And we should redouble our gifts and support of the evangelical missionaries and pastors who have done so much to bring hope into the dark places of Mexican ignorance and oppression."

Intervention in Mexico by the United States would mean the destruction of all American mission work, declares a "prominent Mexican pastor" whose words are quoted by the Rev. S. G. Inman, secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, in *The Christian Work*. The native Protestant pastor speaks in this man, who represents a class who for years have been accused of being bought by Yankee gold. Yet, he says:

"We have swallowed our pride and continued in the employ of American mission boards because we believed that these boards were representative of the best Christian spirit and were trying to give to Mexico the pure Gospel of Christ, our country's greatest need. When the Mexican revolution began the Protestant churches threw themselves into it almost unanimously because they believed that the program of the revolution represented what these churches had been preaching through the years and that the triumph of the revolution meant the triumph of the Gospel.

"There were some entire congregations who, led by their pastors, volunteered for service in the revolutionary army, the men going to the front, the women backing them up at home.

"Many Protestant preachers are now prominent in the Mexican Government. The people of Mexico have seen that the Protestants were in favor of the revolution and were willing to fight for its program. All of the liberal element have therefore come to have a new respect for and a deep interest in the cause of evangelical Christianity. Never in the history of Mexico has there been such eagerness to hear the Gospel. I preach to a congregation of seven to eight hundred people every Sunday morning. I have in my Sunday-school about five hundred people, and we expect to have six or seven hundred soon. In the afternoon our church is crowded with various different meetings of young people and other auxiliary societies. At night we have another great preaching service. All of our meetings are crowded to the doors. The same may be said about the other churches in Mexico City, Puebla, Guadalajara, Monterey, and practically all the other cities of Mexico. Now, what will be the result if intervention comes from the United States?"

Warning is given that the Mexican Protestant ministers themselves could be depended upon to be the first "to place themselves in battle array against the invaders." Further—

"They will be found at the very front in the defense of their country. There would be two reasons for this. The first patriotic. These ministers believe that patriotism is one of the first duties of the Christian. They do not believe that their country ought to be invaded by foreigners. They will fight to the bitter end to defend it. Altho conditions have been bad, yet everybody knows that they are improving all the time and our Christian work is receiving more favor than it has ever received before. We are permitted to travel in all parts of the country to do our work. So, for patriotic reasons, we would be the first to oppose the invaders.

"Secondly, we should be found in the front ranks because of our *amour propre*. We have suffered for a long time this taunt of other Mexicans that we have been bought with Yankee gold. In order to prove that this was not true, that we are true Mexicans at heart and willing to give our lives for our country, we would take the first opportunity to show our patriotism. Intervention on the part of the American people would set back Christian work in Mexico a hundred years. It is impossible for the people of the United States to realize how deep-seated would be the feeling against them. While Americans might say that they were doing this for the good of Mexico, Mexicans would never admit it. They believe that they should have a right to work out their own salvation with spiritual help from their Christian neighbors. Now that American mission boards have planned to give this spiritual help in a larger measure and the opportunities for preaching the Gospel are so great, it would be an immeasurable crime for the American people to make war on Mexico."

PHONOGRAPH PASTORS—The installation of 3,000 "phonograph pastors," proposed by the Presbyterian New Era Conference, seems like a leap from H. G. Wells's novel, "The Sleeper Awakes," where he visualizes the religion-worship of two hundred years hence as "a combination of the phonograph and electric display." The St. Louis *Star* observes:

"The English novelist made his evolution of the Church a consequence of the eternal haste of an artificial civilization. The Presbyterian innovation is a measure of economy. The pulpits are empty because financial support is lacking. But it is possible that once the phonograph is established in the pastorless churches, it will drive the ministers out of many other churches. The phonograph has been so wonderfully improved in recent years that it is capable of genuine oratory, and can convey its message to an audience of several hundred people—far more than ever gather in the smaller churches. But the real advantage should be in the caliber of the sermon.

"Who is to say that a congregation will not prefer to hear the 'canned' voice of a $20,000 a year minister, representing the highest intellect and the finest expression of religious thought to be found in the Church, rather than the 'firstlies' and 'tenthlies' of a man who struggles under the martyrdom of a $600 salary and preaching ability to match?"

METHODISTS IN JAPAN

NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS will be devoted by Methodists to work in Japan during the next five years. This sum is the part of the Centenary Fund set aside for this work, and Bishop Herbert Welch, who summarizes the various projects in contemplation, thinks it will amount to a revolutionizing of Methodist work in the Sunrise Kingdom. Of the fifty new churches to be built one will be a memorial to Bishop Honda, the first bishop of Japanese Methodism, and will stand in the part of Tokyo near the great Aoyama school, another Methodist institution. Two institutional centers are planned, one in a thickly populated residential center, and the other at the very heart of the street life of Tokyo.

In *The World Outlook* (New York) the Bishop pursues the story of Methodist expansion in Japan:

"In Nagoya, another big city, the Centenary askings provide for the building of a hall which would be the focus of certain institutional activities, especially for young men.

"Down at Nagasaki a great artizan community is growing up at the big ship-building works across the bay. There, likewise, an institutional church has been planned. With an eye to the future we are providing for a Church Extension Loan Fund, through which the Japanese may be encouraged to do their own building.

"At present we have but two schools under the General Board. New gymnasiums, athletic fields, and new dormitories must be provided for each of these.

"The Chinzei Gakuin at Nagasaki and the Aoyama Gakuin at Tokyo, both must have some endowment to ease a little the annual strain on the local and mission funds. Chinzei must have a worthy chapel building in place of the inadequate wooden structure, which has been entirely over-crowded and outgrown, and additional accommodations for laboratory and recitation work.

"Aoyama must have a library, an administration hall, and a pastor's residence. The latter is being erected this summer and is immediately in the fall to house the college pastor and his new wife. The new college building given by an alumnus, Mr. Katsuta, at an expense of $150,000, has this last year been finished and occupied. The grounds have been rearranged and minor buildings added. The new campus and school group is to be one of the most presentable in the whole East.

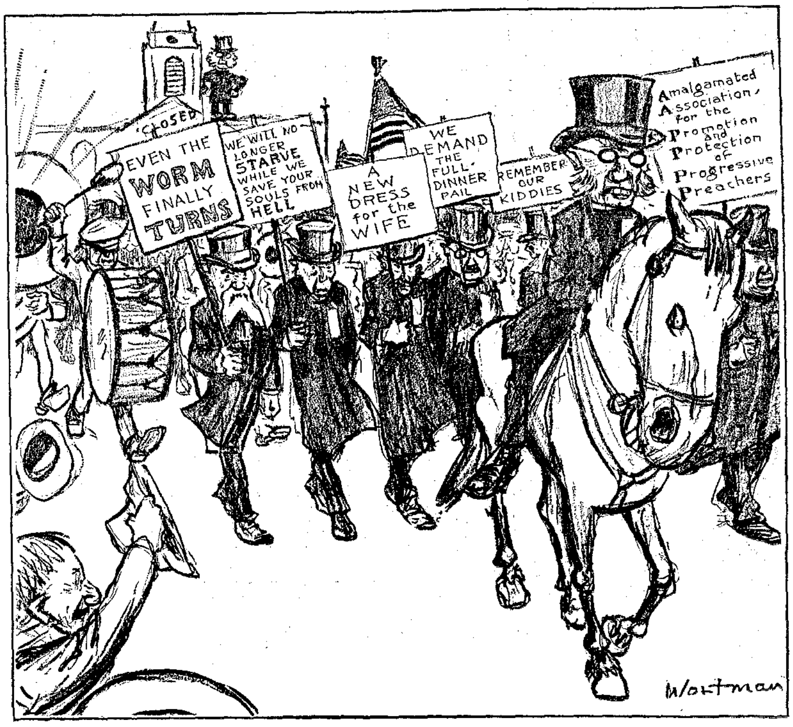
"Happily our participation in the establishment of several new institutions is also made possible by the Centenary. At Sapporo, in the far north, we have a growing educational center of great importance. The fifth of the Imperial universities is situated here. Its president is a magnificent Methodist layman, Dr. Sato. There is a recognized need for a Christian Middle School, and Methodism, either alone or in cooperation with one or two other Missions, should establish it. This the Centenary will make possible.

"We need also a Bible training-school for lay-workers and men who can not go to theological schools. This is provided for. We need in South Japan a college, which ought to be a union institution. This is included. We need as the climax and capstone of our Christian educational system a Christian university. Six or eight or ten of the missions must unite to make this a commanding success. The backing of our own Board, through the Centenary funds of this great Christian undertaking, I count most valuable.

"But churches and schools, after all, are only instruments. The living agents of Christ are the vital factors in the Christianization of Japan. The Centenary has planned to add almost a hundred native workers to the number we now employ, and to bring our eighteen new missionary families to add to our present force. The utmost that money can do is to put these workers at the points of need, to give them tools with which to work, and to maintain them there with such a degree of support as will relieve them of undue anxiety. If the Centenary can accomplish this, great will be the glory of Methodism and great, far greater, the glory which will come to Christ through this means."

IF THE MINISTERS WENT ON STRIKE

WHILE THE STRIKE MANIA is rife it is not unnatural to imagine the effect of ministers of the gospel falling in with the prevailing habit. It was the actors' strike that raised the question for a writer in *Unity* (Chicago), presumably Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who used to sign his initials to the paragraphs that filled the leading pages of this paper. Since Dr. Holmes takes a view of the situation almost cynical, it may be fair to recall that the church he serves has become the Community Church, and opens its doors to the promulgation of any creed. Dr. Holmes finds preachers supplied with all the motives for action that strikers need:


CLOSED
EVEN THE WORM FINALLY TURNS
WE WILL NO LONGER STARVE WHILE WE SAVE YOUR SOULS FROM HELL
A NEW DRESS for the WIFE
WE DEMAND THE FULL DINNER PAIL
REMEMBER OUR KIDDIES
Amalgamated Association for the Promotion and Protection of Progressive Preachers
Wortman

"IF THE PREACHERS WENT ON STRIKE."

Dr. Stratton writes to the New York *Tribune* to say, "It would be almost worth having the preachers go on strike and march down Fifth Avenue to see the cartoon which your highly talented cartoonist would draw picturing the event."

"Surely, there is no group of persons in the community who are more wretchedly underpaid, or who, if faithful, work longer hours. But this suggestion of a strike of ministers raises at once the further question as to whether anybody would particularly care, or be greatly inconvenienced, if such an event should actually transpire. One of the first requisites of a successful strike is that it shall affect some interest vitally related to the welfare and happiness of men. Railway-workers, when organized and determined, can secure practically anything they want, as witness the famous Adamson Law, for the reason that modern society can not exist without open transportation-lines. Factory-workers, on the other hand, can win a strike only after long weeks of costly struggle, and then only when public opinion recognizes and sustains the justice of the cause. As for actors, their strike was hopeless without the sympathetic support of stage-hands and musicians, and even then could continue indefinitely, or until one side or the other was tired of financial loss. It is from this point of view that a strike of ministers seems so ridiculous. Who would care if churches were closed because of empty pulpits? Could not society get on all the time as well as it does in summer time, when the majority of churches temporarily suspend activities, or join in innocuous and sparsely attended union services? The mere suggestion of a ministers' strike is occasion for mirth. And yet what could be more calamitous than the fact, which it connotes, of the utter remoteness of our existing churches from vital human interest and desire!"

A minister who believes in admitting humor, even the kind described as broad, into the pulpit has pictured the possible order of a ministers' strike. The Rev. John Roach Stratton, D.D., pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, put this up before his congregation, and received so much country-wide publicity that he sends a transcript of the passage dealing with the subject to the New York *Tribune*. In a prefatory note he declares that it seems to him "the wrong spirit within the ranks of both labor and capital has gone to such absurd extremes that a humorous treatment is called for, and that perhaps ridicule will prove the best medicine." He observes that "everybody in the world now has gone on strike except the preachers and the undertakers," and he supposes they "will be the next to fall in line":

"Bishop Touret, of western Colorado, has already made a plea for the 'eight-hour' day for clergymen, and certainly preachers have grievances enough, on the score of underpay and other abuses, to justify most earnest protests. I do not speak now of the fat-salaried city preachers. To be perfectly frank with you, I question very much whether some of us really earn our salaries. But I mean the great mass of American preachers whose average income is so pitifully small that frequently it is impossible properly to feed and clothe a growing family upon it.

"So if we have to move in line with the spirit which is now prevailing in the world on this subject, I suppose we will have to get together soon in a great 'National Convention.' The call would go out from some of the more aggressive and ambitious brethren, calling us together, and we will say that perhaps the convention would be held here in New York City, as the metropolis of the nation and the hub of the world. Let me give play, my friends, to my imagination for a few moments and picture for you about how it would line up. That is, of course, I mean if we followed the prevailing way of doing these things.

"Well-colored stories in all of the papers there would be, to begin with, about the gathering of these forces. Headquarters would be established at the highest-priced hotel in town, and a group picture of the leading agitators would be accidentally furnished to all of the papers.

"Then there would be a grand parade down Fifth Avenue. There would be one or more brass bands, with a leaning to jazz music. Some brother with a martial figure and air would be selected to head the parade on a prancing steed. Then would come the long line of black-robed figures, with Prince Albert coat-tails flapping in the breeze, beaver hats shining in the sun, and a look of grim and awful determination upon every face. In addition to Old Glory, which would be prominently displayed, to show that we are a patriotic fraternity, there would be other banners and placards, with rallying-calls printed in bold letters upon them, running something like this: 'Even the Worm Finally Turns!' Another would read, 'We Will No Longer Starve While We Save Our Souls from Hell!' Another would carry the legend, 'A New Dress for the Wife!' Another, 'Remember Our Kiddies!' and 'We Demand the Full Dinner-Pail!' and so on down the line.

"In due season the procession would reach Madison Square Garden, and we would march in with flags flying and bands on each side of the entrance tooting at their highest concert-pitch. A cordon of policemen would be on hand to keep order and to see that we did not exceed the bounds of propriety. The old Garden would be gayly decorated in bunting, and after the usual preliminaries to such an occasion we would be stirred up to the fighting pitch by a series of red-hot addresses, in which our grievances would be fully aired. Then a permanent organization would be effected. The question of name would demand earnest consideration, as it would be necessary to have the name suggest in part our claims and purposes, and, of course, it would be vitally important to have the name consist of about two lines of sonorous, juicy alliteration. Something like this would do, 'The Amalgamated Association for the Protection and Promotion of Progressive Preachers.'"

The "grand climax," according to the imagination of this humorous preacher, would come in a series of resolutions setting forth the ministerial grievances under about half a dozen "Whereases":

"These 'whereases' would recite the fact that we are expected to welcome the babies, marry the young couples, comfort the sorrowing, inspire the young, harmonize domestic differences, lead all patriotic enterprises and all movements for civic betterment, keep the home life of the people sweet, save the souls of sinners, edify the saints, and bury the dead. Then the 'whereases' would set forth the fact that a due appreciation has not been shown for these vital and important services, and the conclusion would be reached about as follows: 'Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the preachers of America, do hereby announce to our churches and to the general public that we will not longer submit to the harsh and heartless treatment which we have been subjected to from time immemorial; that we will not grant even a three-days' postponement to discuss our claims, with a view to possible arbitration, but that here and now we declare to our churches and to the general public that unless we are given immediately an 'eight-hour' day and a 50 per cent. boost in salary we will go on strike and let them all go to hell!'

"Now, my friends, if we followed the prevailing fashion within the ranks of discontent isn't that just about the way the thing would shape up? And what would you think of us if we did such a thing? The reason why the preachers do not go to these extremes, perhaps, is that there still lingers in their hearts at least some glimpse of the ideals of altruism and service. They understand that the true object of life is not to get as much as possible, but to give as much as possible; that we are here to serve, and not to strive for self; that we are to put manhood before money and God higher than gold."

A SELF-HELP MISSION-FIELD

WITHOUT FOREIGN WORK or foreign money a dominion of central India furnishes "the most remarkable example of Christian evangelization" anywhere to be found in this country of the East. It has a history of but ten years' duration, but self-help has put it on a plane of effectiveness hardly achieved elsewhere. The spot has been visited recently by Mr. Sherwood Eddy, whose account of the work of Bishop Azariah at Dornakal in the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad is thus commented on by *The Continent* (Chicago):

"The guiding spirit of the endeavor was not a bishop when he began it; his bold Christian adventure there was rather the main reason for his being chosen not long after as the first native of India whom the conservative Church of England admitted to its episcopacy. Previously, however, he had proved his mettle in ten years of service as a Y. M. C. A. secretary and next as organizer and general secretary of the National Missionary Society of India, whose supporters and workers from the outset have been wholly Indian Christians. The promotion of this latter undertaking, in which he persuaded many Indian young men to offer themselves for missionary labor among their own degraded countrymen, brought Mr. Azariah at length to the point where he felt bound to become a missionary himself.

"He chose Dornakal as his home and center of work because it seemed to him the most hopeless field he knew. The degradation of the people and the disorganization of community life were appalling even in comparison with India's sadly deprest conditions at large. The people were sunk in the darkest ignorance, and debauchery was universal. The district suffered from chronic anarchy. Security existed for neither property nor life. Into this welter of sin and distress Azariah brought his well-trusted gospel. And with what results? Mr. Eddy visited the bishop at the end of his first decade in Dornakal. He found three thousand communicant Christians in connection with the station leading lives transformed from vicious barbarism to enlightened goodness. The village congregations surrounding the central town are under pastoral care of exemplary Christian men, natives of the neighborhood, who but a few years ago were besotted drunkards. No foreign missionary works anywhere among them; no foreign contributions enter into the support of the ministry they carry on.

"The children of these late illiterates are now receiving thorough primary education in schools which the parents themselves are maintaining. The economic condition of the Christian community shares the improvement so noteworthy in morality and intelligence. Their bishop has been large-minded and practical in measures to secure livelihoods to the families of his flock. Weaving, carpentry, and agriculture are the occupations mainly open to the people, and each of these is taught by modern methods in the bishop's industrial boarding-schools. New-style looms bought by the church and sold to families on payments treble the income of many households and lift them quite out of the slough of want. And it goes without saying that this advancement of the Christian populace disseminates a powerful influence of amelioration over all the life of their district. The whole work is a splendid demonstration of how feasible is the expectation which looks not far ahead to self-sufficient native churches becoming responsible for the larger share of what American churches now call foreign missions."

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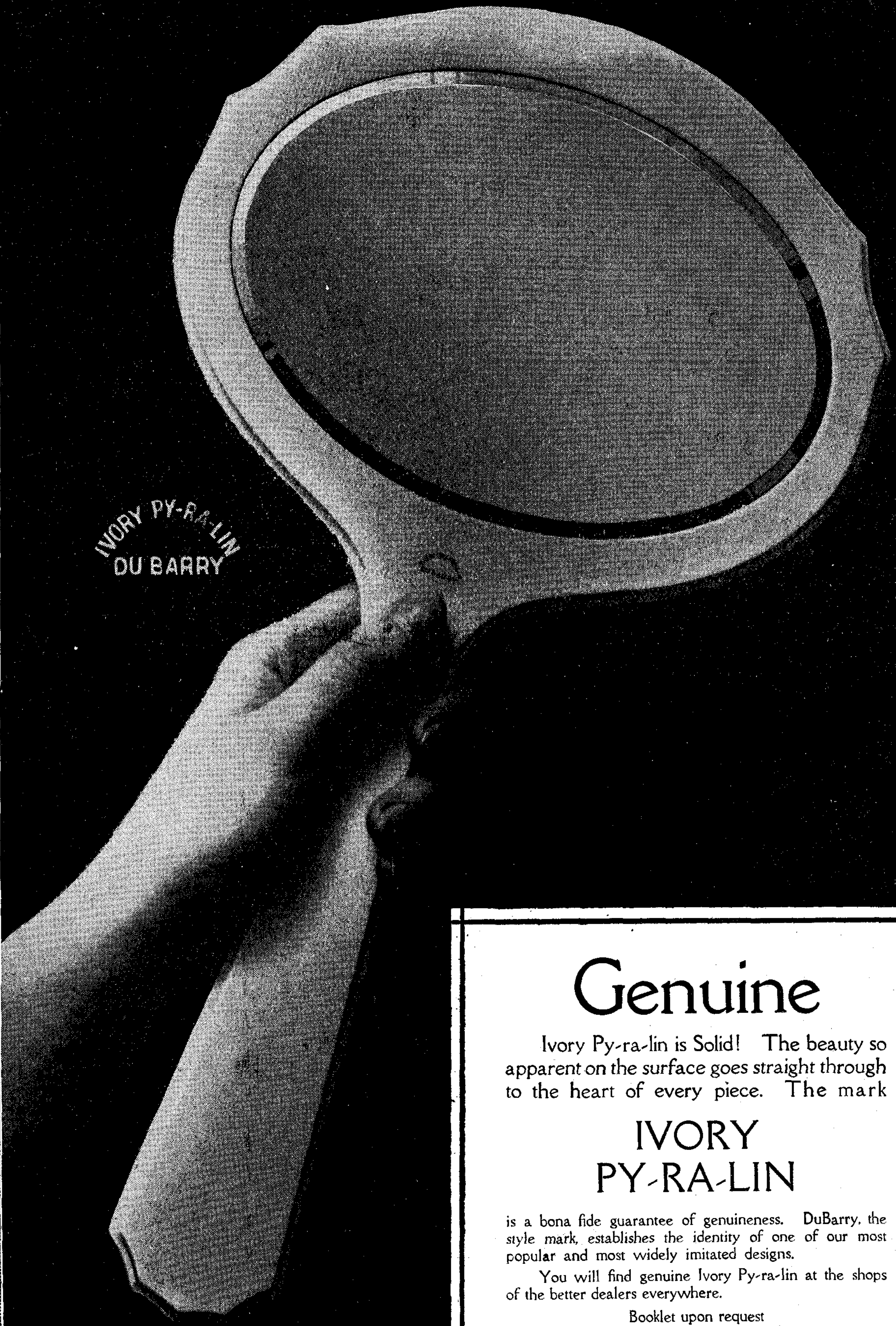

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DU PONT

CURRENT POETRY

KENTUCKY mountain-folk have long been familiar characters in picturesque fiction of various writers, of whom the chief was the late John Fox, Jr. Now appears a poet of authentic gift, Miss Ann Cobb, who writes of these people in *The Outlook* (New York). Miss Cobb's "Kentucky Mountain Rimes," as she modestly entitles them, are noteworthy not only for the appealing character of the life and people she presents, but also for her utter sincerity and simplicity in presenting them lovably and yet as we feel they must truly be. They are like all the rest of the world in their aims and hopes, their joys and sorrows, and differ only in the atmosphere of their environment. "Of course, you know how sensitive our people are," Miss Cobb writes us, "and no wonder, for others who don't know they are the finest folk in the world have referred to them as 'mountain whites,' or 'moonshiners,' or the like, till they very properly resent it." Miss Cobb may be presumed to know the people well, as she is of the faculty of the settlement school at Hindman, Ky. Their pride of race is voiced in the following stanzas:

UNDER THE SYCAMORE-TREE

By Ann Cobb

Under the pieded sycamore-tree,
While the sun-ball's drapping slow,
I sit, with my turkey-feather fan
A-waving to and fro,
And my reecollection wandering back
To the days of long ago.

Days like the little sycamore-balls
That all of a favorance be,
Weaving and baking, turn about,
Jest as hit suited me—
(Maid and mother and granny, too,
I've fared amazing free);

Days like the gnurly sycamore-trunk,
Weather-bitten and torn—
The day when they battled at Middle Forks
And slaughtered my eldest born,
And yesternoon, when the word from France
Gave us a man to mourn.

Days that are evil and days that are good
The Lord God doth decree,
But the thought of the days that will foller on
Is what makes cheer for me,
The thought of the hosts of my blood that shall sit
Under the sycamore-tree.

That the innovations of modern life penetrate to remotest regions is plain from Miss Cobb's verses on Carr Creek.

UP CARR CREEK

By Ann Cobb

The ways of the world are a-coming—up Cyarr!
Biled shirts and neckties,
Powder-pots and veils,
Pizen fotched-on liquor,
Doctor-pills, and ails—
Hit's a sight, all the brash that's a-coming—up Cyarr!

The ways of the mountains are passing—up Cyarr!
Moonshine stills and manhood,
Gear to weave and spin,
Good old Reg'lar Baptists
Preaching hell for sin.
Far'well to the old ways a-passing—up Cyarr!

The ways of the world will be holding—up Cyarr!
Sorry ways, the old ways,
They've a call to go.
Only, when you're grave-bound,
Changing's allus slow.
Old folks will bide by the old ways—up Cyarr.

That the war touched the mountain-people as intimately as it did those in other parts of the country appears in the poem addrest to a dulcimer. Miss Cobb informs us that the dulcimer has been for generations the musical instrument of the Kentucky Mountains. To its "plaintive drone are sung the ancient English and Scottish ballads still handed down from father to son."

"DULCIMORE OVER THE FIREBOARD"

By Ann Cobb

Dulcimore over the fireboard, a-hanging sence allus-ago,
Strangers are wishful to buy you, and make of your music a show.
Not while the selling a heart for a gold-piece is reckoned a sin;
Not while the word of old Enoch still stands as a law for his kin.

Grandsir' he made you in Breathitt, the while he was courting a maid;
Nary a one of his offsprings, right down to the least one, but played,
Played, and passed on to his people, with only the song to abide,
Long-ago songs of Old England, whose lads we are battling beside.

There you'll be hanging to greet him when Jasper comes back from the fight.
Nary a letter he's writ us,—but he'll be a-coming, all right.
Jasper's the last of the Logans,—hit's reason to feel that he'll beat,
Beat, and beget sons and daughters to sing the old songs at his feet.

Another war-poem of the same neighborhood is, "The Cripple Woman," which is a remarkably vivid bit of portraiture.

THE CRIPPLE WOMAN

By Ann Cobb

A cripple woman has a sight of time to grieve and fret,
With nary thing to do but watch the sun-ball rise and set,
And nary soul a-passing by the whole enduring day.
Hit's lonesome up the holler now the lads are gone away!

They useter lope along the trail, their beastes all a-rare,
A-shouting out the good old tunes and shooting in the air;
And whether they was drunk or dry, they'd allus stop and say,
"Well, howdye, Aunt Lucindy, how're you comin' on to-day?"

Loretty 'lows they had to go; she'll not have got hit right,—
I never heared of forcing mountain-men to jine a fight.
Hit mought be known down yander they're right handy with a gun,
And they'll be larning level-country lads how shooting's done.

The maids have quit their weaving, and they've quit their singing, too,
'Twill be a lonesome valley that they'll be a-traveling through;
And sorry help are cripples, who can only sit and pray,
"Christ comfort maids and mothers now the lads are gone away!"

An echo of the war is heard, too, in the lines that tell of a mountain boy whose dream of life has been the sea, and who sees his dream realized in beholding salt water for the first time on his way to France in an army transport.

A MOUNTAIN SEAMAN

By Ann Cobb

Allus-ago I yearned to view the sea.
Maw had a sight of old song-ballads for
To sing us young-uns, picking out the tunes
On her old dulcimore. The one I liked
Was that that told about the Old Salt Sea,
And Ships A-Sail, and Wonders of the Deep.

At school I had no call to hate my books;
The master let us larn the things we craved
Ef we sot still and never pestered him.
I tuck a fancy to geography,
All full of sea—whirlpools and reefs and tides,
Breakers and spouting rocks and far lagoons.

And when a prize—the chromo of a wave,
A love-lie, lifted, silvery-green wave—
Was give, I got hit, pinned hit to a log
'Longside my bed, and then I'd lay and dream,
Dream I was clinging to hit's billowy mane,
Or diving through to wonderment below.

Then come the war; and Floyd and Gabe and Jeff
Went army-ways the day we heared the news.
Me too (I'd pass for eighteen anywheres).
But on the way we parted company.
My heart was set to be a seaman. So
We said far'well, to meet again in France.

Well, now the training's done, and I'm afloat,
With time to set and watch the lines of foam,
And all the colors in the sun-ball's trail.
The fellers devil me a lot, and say
I'd best be studying about the Huns.
I'll fight all right, come fighting time,—hit's in
The blood of all us mountain men to fight.
But why sulk round and hate, when there's the Sea?

The verses entitled, "Old Christmas Eve," have a twofold interest. One is that they were obviously inspired by the first Christmas our boys spent on the Western front. The other is the legendary basis of the poem, which is explained by the author, who informs us that in the Kentucky Mountains January 6 is still celebrated as Christmas. The old folk say: "Old Christmas eve at midnight the cows kneel down and low and pray, and the elder-stalks put out a head of blossom—anybody can see that'll stay up to look. Which proves that Old Christmas, not New Christmas, is real Christmas."

OLD CHRISTMAS EVE

(Night of January 5)

By Ann Cobb

The elder-bush is all abloom,
The cattle kneel and low,
And Christian men are praying now
The prayers of long ago.

What lads is left have quit the ways
They follered all the week,
A-drinking liquor fast and free,
And shooting up the creek.

For, spite of all their devilment,
They keep Old Christmas true,
A-setting sober round the fire,
Just like us old uns do.

Old Christmas gives a body hairt
To bide these changing days.
Hit mought be, folks yon side the sea
Still foller ancient ways;

Hit mought be, in the land of France,
Our lads are kneeling low,
And praying with their English kin
The prayers of long ago.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed-oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils, from the United States was completed August 26, 1919, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

EXPORTS BY GROUPS	JULY 1919	JULY 1918	SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 1919	SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 1918
Breadstuffs..........Dollars	54,822,529	59,296,200	562,978,653	414,302,898
Cottonseed-oil........Pounds	10,645,296	15,085,705	146,151,454	90,949,406
“ “ ....Dollars	2,274,419	3,197,111	30,204,148	17,340,624
Meat and dairy products..............Dollars	104,179,227	94,758,585	819,137,272	584,774,196
Cotton................Bales	528,902	218,877	3,629,426	2,136,079
“ ....Pounds	270,744,413	112,037,819	1,865,891,378	1,091,676,841
“ ....Dollars	89,974,532	34,923,673	583,218,332	339,128,854
Mineral oils..........Gallons	169,182,087	236,777,600	1,337,787,631	1,588,742,153
“ “ ....Dollars	23,134,746	29,630,024	188,402,474	194,550,238
Exports by Principal Articles				
Barley..............Bushels	5,463,592	1,834,850	22,245,163	16,963,859
“ ....Dollars	7,864,108	2,925,404	30,119,462	28,059,088
Corn................Bushels	587,816	2,009,159	5,910,890	30,543,786
“ ....Dollars	1,142,686	3,487,417	9,922,961	54,831,202
Oats................Bushels	4,333,842	15,294,141	35,196,947	64,259,204
“ ....Dollars	3,480,261	13,294,453	29,203,466	57,746,632
Rye.................Bushels	2,000,406	121,782	26,238,972	4,451,799
“ ....Dollars	3,771,306	249,056	50,776,306	9,216,045
Wheat...............Bushels	5,834,154	225,381	79,733,418	6,719,075
“ ....Dollars	13,978,435	513,390	192,511,187	15,116,110
Flour...............Barrels	1,731,017	2,428,540	18,274,576	16,496,820
“ ....Dollars	19,187,836	26,991,194	203,580,264	188,070,775
Beef, canned.........Pounds	5,392,104	13,526,800	44,747,256	85,879,455
“ “ ....Dollars	2,050,476	5,505,250	17,385,541	28,035,310
Beef, fresh..........Pounds	8,680,524	32,056,016	106,221,759	311,733,604
“ “ ....Dollars	2,008,073	7,464,645	25,089,730	60,924,125
Beef, pickled, etc.....Pounds	3,320,564	2,651,413	27,144,787	25,614,175
“ “ “ .....Dollars	745,831	506,422	5,661,148	4,256,036
Oleo oil.............Pounds	3,745,120	4,093,078	40,558,653	50,920,639
“ ....Dollars	1,208,124	949,760	11,562,420	11,076,433
Bacon...............Pounds	117,679,193	119,893,655	868,203,870	736,959,092
“ ....Dollars	40,294,754	34,889,624	273,469,822	205,615,959
Hams and shoulders...Pounds	47,452,834	55,368,812	492,819,143	370,708,140
“ “ “ ...Dollars	15,844,687	15,995,285	156,365,586	97,736,077
Lard................Pounds	68,163,734	68,600,261	528,111,770	352,594,835
“ ....Dollars	24,247,926	18,062,014	162,433,551	91,004,882
Neutral lard.........Pounds	2,581,423	2,343,924	16,669,089	5,342,866
“ “ ....Dollars	947,992	586,529	5,484,260	1,342,867
Pork, pickled........Pounds	2,392,515	4,676,888	16,369,663	23,821,199
“ “ ....Dollars	710,029	1,165,418	4,221,953	5,767,827
Lard compounds......Pounds	6,359,713	2,448,177	103,940,148	15,848,695
“ “ ......Dollars	1,723,132	619,717	25,711,790	3,728,753
Milk, condensed......Pounds	64,511,617	41,426,372	488,696,194	288,010,194
“ “ ......Dollars	9,316,761	5,011,305	68,943,188	37,491,860
Crude mineral oil.....Gallons	8,636,976	20,027,967	69,559,074	122,996,597
“ “ “ .....Dollars	514,828	1,263,926	3,978,443	6,906,301
Illuminating oil.......Gallons	75,875,698	30,923,154	561,458,406	283,853,931
“ “ ....Dollars	9,124,182	3,685,582	64,334,112	28,129,970
Lubricating oil.......Gallons	17,109,994	19,845,998	161,044,360	147,949,076
“ “ ....Dollars	5,343,731	6,149,031	50,602,635	40,854,295
Gasoline, naphtha, etc..Gallons	24,371,668	46,720,802	207,180,837	320,676,878
“ “ “ ..Dollars	5,905,944	11,943,248	50,958,912	79,847,476
Residuum, fuel oil, etc.Gallons	43,187,751	119,259,679	338,544,954	713,265,671
“ “ “ “ .Dollars	2,246,061	6,588,237	18,528,372	38 812,196

BRAZILIAN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(From a report issued by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Calendar Year	Crop in São Paulo: Crop Years Beginning in Calendar Years Mentioned*	EXPORTS† From Port of Santos, in São Paulo	EXPORTS† From All Brazil
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Annual Average 1909–1913........	1,367,887,000	1,274,387,000	1,672,282,000
1914.............	1,217,800,000	1,123,494,000	1,490,715,000
1915.............	1,549,111,000	1,603,151,000	2,256,818,000
1916.............	1,314,545,000	1,315,241,000	1,724,741,000
1917.............	1,615,110,000	1,037,717,000	1,402,816,000
1918.............	....	713,088,000	983,208,000

* São Paulo Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
† Brazilian Department of Industry and Commerce.

CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance in Canada at the end of 1918 totaled $1,765,376,691, an increase of $180,334,128. Number of policies was 2,782,664, a gain of 320,834, divided among Canadian, British, and American companies. Premium income for the year was $61,640,719, against $54,843,609 in 1917. Endowment, death, and disability payments totaled $26,246,880, compared with $21,442,962 in 1917.—*Bradstreet's.*

WORLD POTATO CROPS, 1917–1919

(From a report September 1, 1919, issued by United States Department of Agriculture.)

The figures in these tables are taken from original reports published by the various governments, from the International Institute of Agriculture, and from other reliable sources that quote Government reports.

The years given here are those during which the harvest takes place. In the countries marked with an asterisk (*) the harvest extends from the end of one year to the beginning of the next year and for these countries the years are 1918–19, 1917–18, and 1916–17, respectively.

The later data are subject to revision.

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919	AREA 1918	AREA 1917	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919	PRODUCTION 1918	PRODUCTION 1917
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
NORTH AMERICA						
United States.....	4,003	4,210	4,384	357,120	400,106	442,108
Canada..........	....	735	657	......	104,364	79,892
Mexico..........	....	....	....	......	452	....
SOUTH AMERICA						
* Chile...........	....	....	70	......	....	9,091
EUROPE						
Denmark.........	....	186	143	......	40,605	31,882
France, *a b*.......	....	2,884	3,386	......	228,433	382,647
Germany, *b*.......	....	6,740	6,186	......	1,082,816	1,264,374
Italy, *a*..........	....	741	732	......	44,092	48,112
Luxemburg.......	....	25	27	......	4,731	5,925
Netherlands......	....	405	430	......	94,794	123,978
Norway.........	....	133	145	......	28,954	39,700
Spain...........	....	728	839	......	94,776	102,973
Sweden.........	....	419	397	......	71,129	83,700
Switzerland......	....	168	140	......	....	36,376
United Kingdom...	....	1,512	1,377	......	344,297	321,209
ASIA						
Japanese Empire:						
Japan.........	343	273	299	......	41,275	47,616
Karafuto.......	....	....	3	......	....	291
AFRICA						
Tunis............	....	5	1	......	....	92
AUSTRALASIA						
* Australia........	....	....	150	......	....	13,328
* New Zealand.....	....	23	26	......	3,756	4,989

a Excluding invaded territory. *b* Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD

(From *The Commerce Monthly*, National Bank of Commerce, New York.)

The following table shows the principal sugar-producing countries arranged according to the size of their prewar crops, together with the amount in short tons of these crops before the war and for the last three years, and the percentage of each country's prewar crop to the total prewar crop of the world:

Country.	*1909–13 (5-Year Average) (Tons)*	*Per Cent. of Total*	*1917 (Tons)*	*1918 (Tons)*	**1919 (Tons)*
British India.......	2,520,587	14	3,055,360	3,708,320	2,617,000
Germany..........	2,385,551	14	1,796,390	1,759,047	1,581,000
Cuba.............	2,050,843	12	3,386,613	3,859,613	4,480,000
Austria-Hungary...	1,586,815	9	1,057,840	748,440	784,000
Russia............	1,572,136	9	1,480,192	1,152,010	784,000
Java..............	1,454,540	8	1,787,715	2,005,992	1,870,000
United States......	881,734	5	1,133,626	1,010,660	1,040,000
France............	751,498	4	206,294	224,297	123,000
Hawaii............	554,096	3	644,571	576,839	582,000
Porto Rico........	348,456	2	502,395	453,795	420,000
Formosa and Japan	255,249	1	488,349	445,332	466,000
Other countries....	3,379,013	19	3,477,234	3,468,565	3,565,000
Total.........	17,740,518	100	19,026,532	19,412,910	18,312,000

* Estimated.

Year	*Total Production (Tons)*	*Cane Sugar (Tons)*	*Beet Sugar (Tons)*	*Proportion of Cane Sugar to Total (Per Cent.)*
		(000 omitted)		
1909–13 (5-year average).........	17,741	9,748	7,993	55
1914..........................	20,603	11,169	9,434	54
1915..........................	20,119	11,356	8,763	56
1916..........................	18,806	11,957	6,849	64
1917..........................	19,027	12,584	6,443	66
1918..........................	19,413	13,833	5,580	71
1919*.........................	18,312	13,452	4,860	73

* Estimated.

The Super-Six Motor Gives Hudson Its Endurance

It Is a Patented Principle Invented by Hudson Which Reduces Vibration and Adds 72% to Motor Power

Hudson records for endurance stand unmatched because of its exclusively used and patented Super-Six motor.

That same principle is also responsible for Hudson being the largest selling fine car in the world.

No other car can have the Super-Six motor without Hudson's consent, because Hudson invented and patented it.

It Prevents Motor Self-Destruction

Motor vibration is minimized by the Super-Six patented principle. It accounts in part for Hudson's smooth riding and for its endurance.

It also increases the useful power of the motor by 72%. The power that is absorbed within the motor in vibration is, through the Super-Six principle, made available for propelling the car.

Thus with a comparatively small motor, the Hudson Super-Six has established endurance, speed and mountain climbing records never equalled by any other stock car.

Just See What It Has Done

A Hudson Super-Six stock car three years ago officially established the fastest time for one hour and for 100 miles. A stock chassis made the fastest mile at the rate of 102½ miles an hour. Those records stand unmatched.

The same stock chassis was driven by one man 1819 miles in 24 hours.

The Super-Six has contested on the speedway and in the most famous road races with specially built racing cars. Changes were made to fit it for racing, but the principle by which vibration is minimized in every Hudson accounts for its winning in more championship events than any car raced at the time

Because of its endurance, Hudsons are entered and make notable showings in every important automobile race. They belong to race drivers whose only interest is in a car that will win prizes. We have nothing to do with their entries. They, for the most part, buy standard Hudson Super-Six cars and make such changes in them as they believe will best fit them for racing.

You, Too, Want That Endurance

Our purpose for trying the Super-Six in the tests which made it famous, was not so much to win records as to establish the limits of its endurance.

Each harder test was a step up in the trials, thinking it would show just how far the Super-Six could be pushed before tearing itself to pieces. But no test has yet proved that. Not even did the trans-continental run from San Francisco to New York develop its endurance limits. In fact, the seven passenger touring car, although having made the run in 14 hours less time than any car before or since has made it, was turned back and completed the round trip in 10 days and 21 hours.

But a thing those tests did help in doing was to bring the Hudson up to the standard of the Super-Six motor.

Such a motor required better car design, better axles, better qualities and higher standards than were needed with the usual type. It resulted, finally, in the present Hudson Super-Six.

60,000 Owners Also Helped

Present models also show how owners of 60,000 earlier models have helped develop the Hudson.

There are close to 10,000 of the present type now in service. Note how, though not materially different, they reflect the fineness and smoothness that is possible through such experience.

It explains why Hudsons have been for four years the largest selling fine car.

It shows why it is important to reserve your Hudson in advance of your actual need for it. Thousands of buyers have waited months to get the Hudson of their choice.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

(1095)

EDUCATION · IN · AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

MAGYARS IN THE UNITED STATES

OUR IMMIGRANTS FROM HUNGARY—We all know that for long there has been a large Hungarian population in the United States. That there have always been distinct racial differences between the immigrants who came to this country from Hungary has not been so generally recognized. Many who ventured into the new world of the United States were Slovaks, Roumanians, and Croatians. They were listed as Hungarians because they came hither from Hungary. The downfall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a result of defeat of the Central Empires of Europe—Germany and Austria-Hungary—allowed their subject populations the opportunity for self-determination. Austria is a country marooned economically, which Germany would like to annex in a so-called fraternal spirit. France objects strongly to the proposition that Germany's population should be so largely increased by the addition of Austria's millions. Hungary gave itself over to Bolshevism after the abortive attempt of Count Karolyi to establish a Republic of Hungary. But the Magyars are not Bolsheviki, we are informed, and they were happy when the régime of Bela Kun, Bolshevik dictator, was overthrown. It is almost certain that Hungary will henceforth be a republic and not a kingdom. The genuine racial Hungarians in this country, or, as they officially and correctly style themselves, the Magyars, are the people we consider in this article.

OUR MAGYAR POPULATION—In the United States there is a population of about 1,000,000 Magyars. They began to come here in great numbers about thirty years ago. The opportunity for plenty of work and good wages was one incentive. Another, and a more impelling motive, we learn from Magyar authorities, was their unrest and dissatisfaction in the old country. Political conditions there were unsettled and oppressive. The proud and ancient dynasty of the Hapsburgs was always "a crown of thorns" to the Magyars. It will be recalled that Count Karolyi was in the United States on a mission for the independence of Hungary just before the beginning of the world-war. In some quarters it has been charged against him that he worked only half-heartedly in the effort to found a Republic of Hungary because of preponderant German influences active in a campaign of Bolshevism to terrify the Allied and Associated Powers. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, it is a fact that the great majority of Magyars in this country are loyal to the Government of the United States. A hero of Hungarian independence of an earlier day is Kossuth, who came to this country in the interest of his nation in the year 1851 and whose welcome of acclaim by Magyars and by the American public is a conspicuous feature in the history of that period.

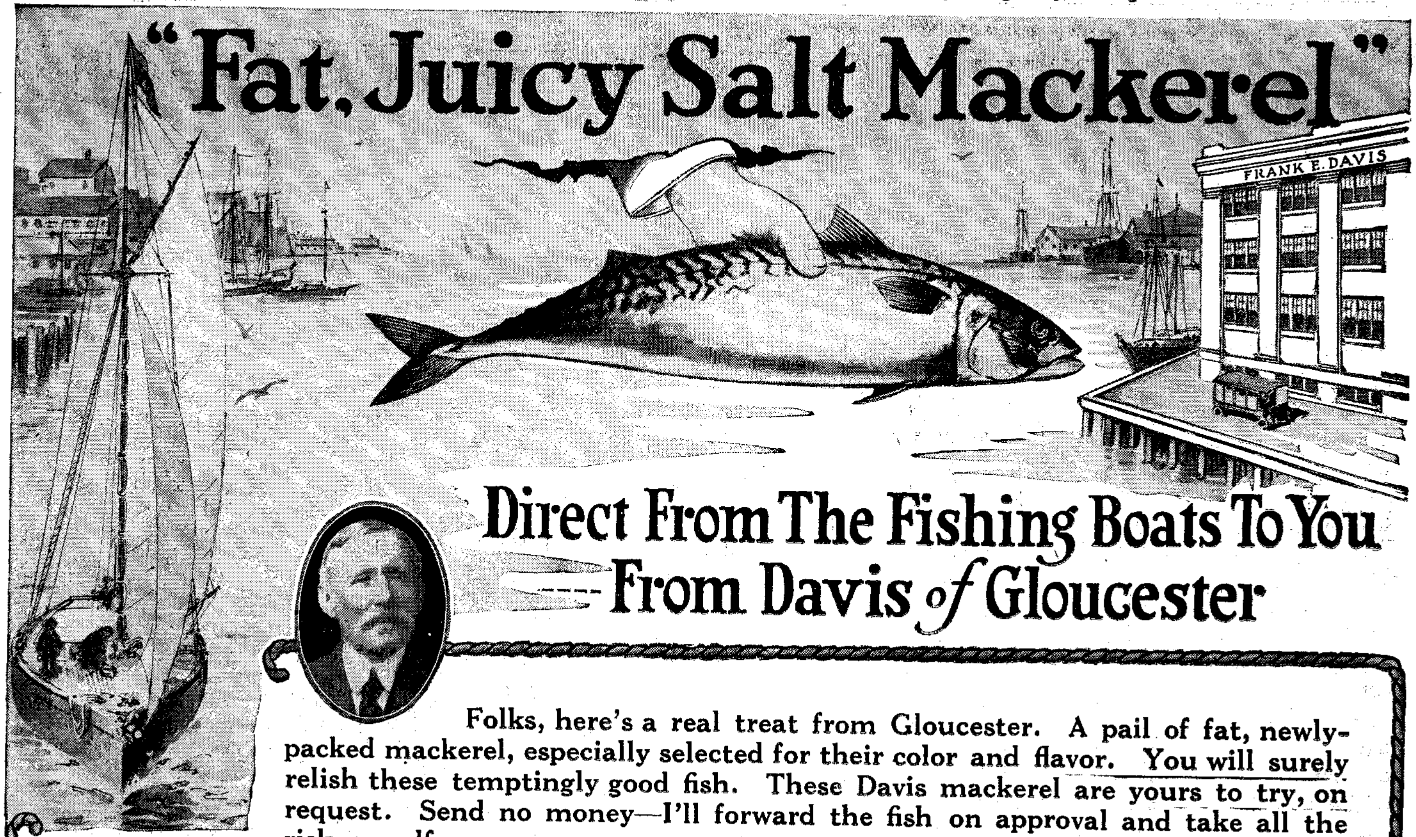
OCCUPATIONS OF THE MAGYARS—The Magyars in the United States are to be roughly divided into four classes—unskilled laborers, mechanics, tradespeople, and members of the professions. As laborers, numbers are to be found in coal-mines and industrial plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia. As constituents of American population they are spread broadcast through all the forty-eight States. Many are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Connecticut, Ohio, New York, and in the rural sections of other States. The Magyars who were competent in some handicraft before they arrived in this country usually settled in the larger cities. Thus many of them are prosperous as furriers, carpenters, tailors, wagon-builders, blacksmiths, and so forth. As tradespeople they are numerous, especially in cities where there is a notable Maygar population, such as Chicago, New York, South Bend, Detroit, Cleveland, Trenton, Bridgeport, and Pittsburg.

THEIR SETTLEMENT HERE—As in the case of all immigrant races, the earlier comers of the Magyars inclined to congregate in colonies. This tendency is not so marked in latter years, particularly because the second generation is minded to spread abroad in the city or State where they have grown up. The largest Magyar population is to be met with in New York City. There reside a great many Magyars of various occupations. Among these are to be recorded many wealthy business men engaged in the fur industry as well as a proportion of professional men such as physicians, lawyers, artists, and musicians. Altho not a few Magyars are engaged as musicians in the theaters and luxurious hotels of the larger cities, we are informed that as musicians this nation is not so numerously employed as in former years.

THEIR PERMANENCY HERE—The great majority of the Magyars that come to the United States settle here permanently. Before the outbreak of the world-war, however, there was a migratory population of from 50,000 to 60,000—chiefly of the laboring class, which was in more or less regular movement between this country and Hungary. But of the great majority that make a home here, we learn, there is no question of return, except perhaps for a visit to friends and relatives on the other side. Magyar children are born, grow up, and go to the public schools. There and in their association with the children of the neighborhood they become thoroughly Americanized. So automatic is this process of Americanization among the Magyars, according to a well-informed Magyar authority, that he and his friends wonder why there is any need of the intensive cultivation of Americanism.

ASSIMILATION—The editor of a prominent Magyar newspaper is the authority for the statement that in thousands of families the children are not able to converse in the Hungarian language. They learn it only when they have been brought up under the care of servants that speak Hungarian. When a Magyar comes to this country at an age, we may say, from fifteen to thirty the chances are that he will quickly acquire a working knowledge of English. But if a man is forty or forty-five on his arrival he is rather past the learning age, except he have scholarly training and inclination. Thus it happens that many of the older people do not speak or understand the English language currently altho they are wholly American in spirit and ideal. Of the Magyars that come here to fix their abode the great majority, we are told, aim immediately at registration as citizens in due process of the law. Thousands of Magyars of American lineage served in the American Expeditionary Forces in the war. Also, the vast majority of American Magyars loyally supported the Government in war-loans and the various charitable enterprises necessitated by war-conditions.

SOCIALLY CONSIDERED—Denominationally ranked from the standpoint of religion, the Magyars may be classed as Catholics, Protestants, and Hebrews. An index of this classification may be formed from the fact that in New York City there are two Protestant Magyar churches, one Catholic church, and two Hebrew synagogs. It must be remembered, also, that many Magyar religionists attend a church of their faith that is not distinctly a Magyar foundation. The Magyars are soundly organized in benevolent and sick-fund societies. Also they have many social and choral societies and athletic clubs. The Hungarian-American Federation, with headquarters at Cleveland, is described by one informant as a strictly loyal association, the object of which is to protect Hungarians in their rights, and especially to act as a safeguard for the more guileless ones against impostors, fakers, and confidence men, whether they are selling spurious stocks, real estate, or what not.



"Fat, Juicy Salt Mackerel"

Direct From The Fishing Boats To You —From Davis of Gloucester

Folks, here's a real treat from Gloucester. A pail of fat, newly-packed mackerel, especially selected for their color and flavor. You will surely relish these temptingly good fish. These Davis mackerel are yours to try, on request. Send no money—I'll forward the fish on approval and take all the risk myself.

Frank E. Davis,
President

After the Elusive Mackerel

I love the salt water. I love the foods that come out of the salt water. I love to recall my younger years when in the nipping, salty air of October and November we would be out for weeks in my father's vessel, with himself as "skipper," after the great mackerel schools.

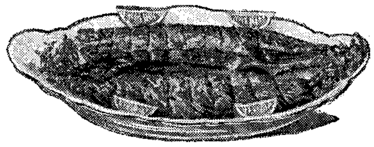
Back in '85 several friends of mine, inland folks, asked me to select and send them a pail of Gloucester mackerel. Then this thought occurred to me: "Why can't I supply families *everywhere* with the choicest of Gloucester mackerel—the kind we ourselves eat—sending them direct from the ocean to the tables of my customers?" Thus my direct-to-home business was started—I never sell to dealers.

It Takes a Fisherman to Know Fish

You see, I know fish. All my days have been spent aboard fishing boats catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the right way. Today my business is housed in the most modern fish-building in the country. It is fitted with the best possible sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing right at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into my building. So they go to your table with the "tang of the sea" right in them.

Fall Mackerel—Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry and tasteless. I select for you only Fall fish, fat and thick-meated, the kind that retain their natural sea taste. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay for only net weight—no heads and no tails, just the white, all meat portions—the parts that make the most delicious meals imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel so appetizingly good as mine.



Such a Good Breakfast

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Send No Cash—Try the Fish First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today. I will ship at once a pail of my Fall mackerel, containing 10 lbs. net weight of the clear fish, each fish weighing from 1¼ lbs. to 1½ lbs., *all charges prepaid east of Kansas*, so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then, if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense. If you are pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $4.90 and at the same time ask for Descriptive List of Davis Fish—sold only Direct—never to dealers. And remember, when ordering Davis' Mackerel, you get only the clear, edible portions of the fish—an economical food, so good to eat, so nutritious. Mail the coupon now, with your business card, letterhead or reference.

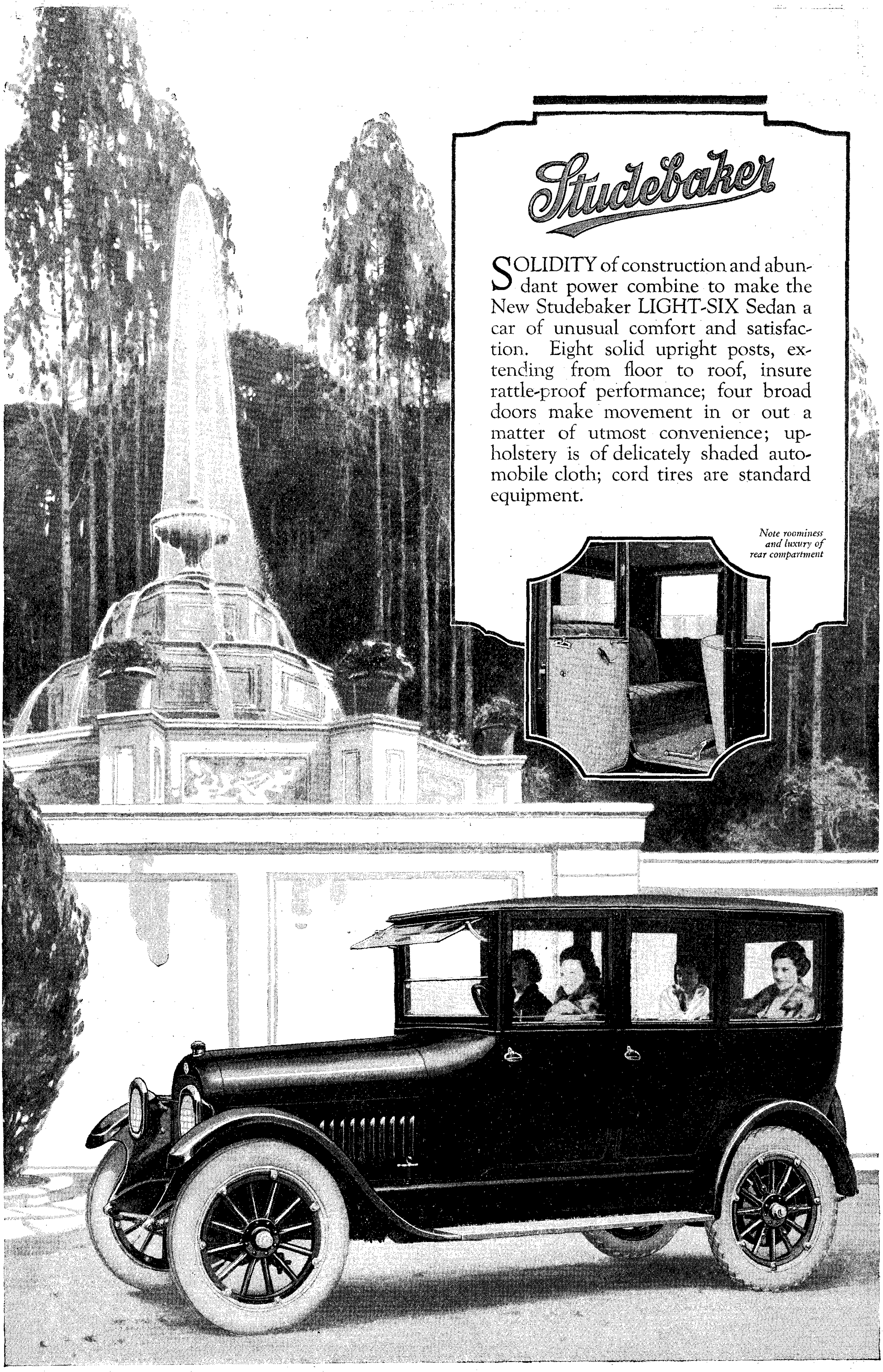
Frank E. Davis Co.,
256 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

The Frank E. Davis Company is prepared to supply, at interesting prices, its products to hotels, clubs, institutions, hospitals, schools, etc. Write for special price list.

Frank E.
Davis Co.,
256 Cent'l Wharf,
Gloucester, Mass.

Yes, your mackerel are worth trying anyhow. Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing ten pounds net weight of Davis' mackerel, from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. each. If after trying a fish, I don't care for them, I'll return the rest at your expense and not owe you anything. Otherwise I'll send you $4.90 in 10 days.

Name..............................
Street..............................
City.......................... State..............
Business or reference ....



Studebaker

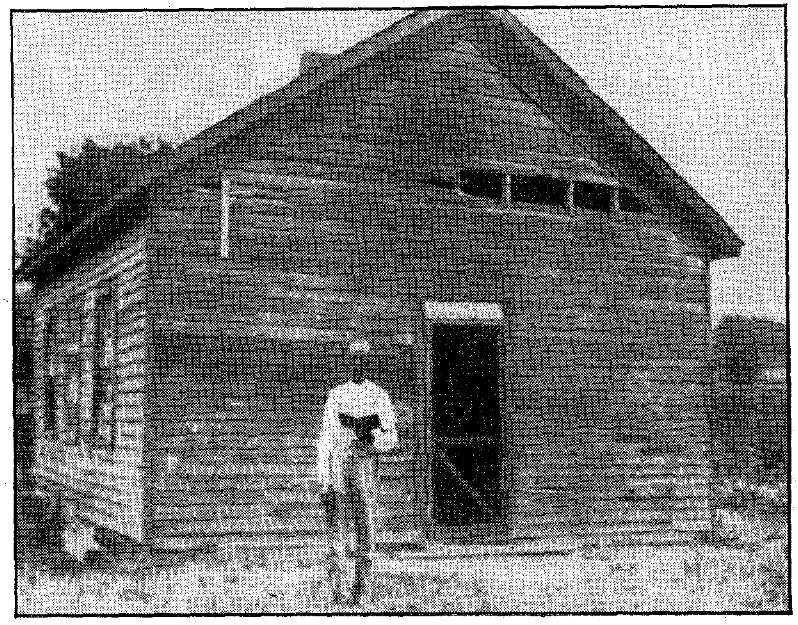
SOLIDITY of construction and abundant power combine to make the New Studebaker LIGHT-SIX Sedan a car of unusual comfort and satisfaction. Eight solid upright posts, extending from floor to roof, insure rattle-proof performance; four broad doors make movement in or out a matter of utmost convenience; upholstery is of delicately shaded automobile cloth; cord tires are standard equipment.

Note roominess and luxury of rear compartment

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PERSHING, A GREAT SOLDIER OF THE REPUBLIC

THE LENGTH OF FIFTH AVENUE might have been carpeted with newspaper and magazine eulogies of General John J. Pershing on the day when he led the First Division on its great Victory Parade in New York City, and hardly a newspaper comes from the press that does not have his name somewhere in every issue. Politics may inspire some of the later comment, but the man and his achievements have inspired far more. Into his hands was given one of the greatest military tasks in American history; he measured up to his job, and he is worthy of the highest honors in the gift of the nation: that seems to be the practically unanimous opinion of our newspapers and publicists. "Pershing commanded far more men than were ever under the direction of any other American military leader," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reminds us. "History may give him a place of unique eminence. For the present it can be said that he failed in nothing. Such praise is earned by few men." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* vouches for the nation's "general gratification that, to the famous list of generals of the past, Washington, Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman, the name of the man who was born in Missouri, but who has so supremely represented the country abroad, is added, and that this title puts him on a level with his associates on the other side, Foch and Haig, whose deeds have already been recognized by the ready gratitude of their respective nations." The American leader is given credit by this authority for a "decisive idea" in the conduct of the war:



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A HISTORICAL WOODEN SHACK.

Here General Pershing went to school, and later taught. "Uncle" Jordan Parks, shown in the foreground, was once a pupil of the General's.

> Whatever else the final verdict of history may bring out to add to the well-earned laurels of the now General Pershing, no amount of minute examination or of technical discussion can take away from him credit for the great and determining decision to fight the might of Germany with the American forces kept intact "as an American army." Representative Julius Kahn, who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and who made a most searching study of the situation on the battle-fields on the other side, has made it very clear, in his fine tribute to General Pershing, just what this decision of the American commander meant, not only for America and for its troops, but for the Allies as well. For, as Mr. Kahn puts it, in gaining his point, General Pershing gave the American Army a morale which was equal to anything and "brought the war materially to a speedier conclusion." But this decision of General Pershing did not prevent him giving our Allies a complete cooperation and support that, as 'all know early in the spring of 1918, already turned the tide against Germany, whose downfall was in sight in July and admitted in August.
>
> No one can or wants to take away the credit that belongs to General Pershing for his ability to work with the Allies and with his own people in what seemed an almost superhuman task of organizing and leading green troops to a quick and overwhelming victory. It was the temper and the character as well as the number of the American troops, whose advent had first been scouted by the Germans, and then their fighting qualities and morale questioned and laughed at by the Kaiser's war-lords, that settled Germany's fate. And it was the handling of our forces in a manner that maintained their spirit to the last and kept their efficiency at white heat that won the day, and none know this better now than the Allied experts who advocated a different policy. After all, it is the decisive idea that counts in war, and General Pershing did not lack for the idea or the decision. The country can not honor him too enthusiastically.

The great parade in New York City on September 10 reminds some observers of three previous parades headed by Pershing in France, "each with its own significance, each with a quality of thrilling distinction." As Lucian Swift Kirtland characterizes these celebrations in *Leslie's Weekly:*

> The chords struck were the exaltation of hope, the exaltation of belief, and the exaltation of a trust completed. The first was, of course, that July Fourth of 1917, when the first contingent of American troops marched under General Pershing through the streets of Paris. It was a black hour in the struggle, far blacker than we in America then knew. The Americans had come! It wasn't a boulevard greeting. It came from the heart of France. It was an ecstasy of hope too fine to be forgotten. Every wreath cast at the feet of our men was a symbol. Again, after a year, on July Fourth, 1918, the boys who had fought at Cantigny and Belleau Wood marched down the Avenue du Président Wilson. That, too, was a black hour. The Germans were beating at the very doors of Paris. What the sight of those American faces meant on that day could only be felt. It could not be described. It was as if an electric bolt had galvanized the thousands who watched into belief in victory. "*Vive Pershing!*" The shout must have carried to the General's billet on the battle-front.
>
> Now has come and passed the July of 1919, the month of the celebration of the Fourth and the Fourteenth, parades and pageantry of victory. But it was on the very last day of July that there came a triumph for "Jack" Pershing the man, a spontaneous, unheralded triumph which one can believe the General will remember as a unique tribute.
>
> Out toward Vincennes, on the parade-ground near the French barracks, the famous consolidated regiment (which had been reviewed at the opening of the Pershing Stadium, and which the General had led on the Fourteenth and had taken to London) had its final review. It was to sail for America. The men were drawn up, awaiting the Commander-in-Chief. He came with Ambassador Wallace and stept out onto the field. The review and good-by was an affair of but a few minutes.
>
> From no one could tell where, as if they had sprung out of the ground—one moment they were not there and the next moment they were —a French crowd had collected around the field. Suddenly, as the last back of the departing regiment passed by, that crowd, of every rank of men, women, and children, gave a spontaneous and mighty shout, "*Vive Pershing!*"
>
> Then they swept past the mounted guards. Machine guns could not have stopt them. It was a personal impromptu

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tribute without a program. I jumped up on the top of a motor-car. I could see those four-starred shoulders easily, and I could see the General's big, hearty, wholesome smile. But suddenly I didn't see him. I thought the sweep of the stampede had carried him down. No. He was reaching over to pick up the children.

It has been complained by some, and noted with approval by other commentators, that the personality of the General is cold, dictatorial, undramatic. "This charge is really a striking tribute to his worth," comments the Chicago *Daily News.* "For Pershing, like Grant, is absolutely single-minded." "General Pershing, returning, draws attention to the fact that no national American heroes were created during the recent war," in the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.* "Picturesque and dashing figures" are absent, since "this war was so colossal that no one man could reflect in his person" any striking amount of its "romance and glory." Among the rank and file, we are told, the feeling for the Commander-in-Chief was one of respect rather than of devotion, or even "liking." Charles Phelps Cushing, the former photo-news editor for the A. E. F. official newspaper, *The Stars and Stripes,* expresses his conviction that the A. E. F., as a whole, saw so few of Pershing's "human qualities" that they came to regard him as "more or less of a machine." He comments on this attitude in *Leslie's Weekly:*

> Possibly this was not due to any inherent coldness in the Commander-in-Chief's character, but the result of a policy he adopted. And of course the businesslike nature of modern war may have had something to do with it—tho this did not in any way operate to injure the popularity of Joffre or Pétain.
>
> The fact remains that, tho Pershing looked the part of a soldier and proved himself highly efficient, he failed to stir the imagination of his troops. The first reason for this, perhaps, was that there was little of what is known as the "picturesque" about him. Except for his Sam-Browne belt, he drest like an officer of the garrison of Governors Island, New York. His command wore jaunty overseas caps and were proud of their gold service-stripes. General Pershing could choose his own dress, and he elected to do without any of these emblems of overseas service. In addition to having nothing characteristic in dress he had no mannerisms, no oddities of the physical. Dickman and Liggett had bulk, like "Papa" Joffre. Harbord used to wear a French colonial's helmet, and he had an engaging faculty for doing dramatic things at the dramatic moment. Bullard, long and lean, and with a Southern accent, had legends behind him of the days in the "islands" when he told his men to "follow me!" MacArthur and Buck won their men's hearts by conspicuous deeds approaching rashness—the same sort of thing that landed General Catlin, of the Marines, in a hospital with a sniper's bullet through his lungs.
>
> Whatever the reason for Pershing's lack of picturesqueness, it certainly was one of the reasons for his lack of popularity. Perhaps he held himself aloof from attempting to catch his men's fancy; perhaps he did not know how. Certainly he was not

"one of those round whom legends grow even in their lifetime." He never did anything that John J. Dough-boy remembers as particularly dramatic, or said anything particularly stirring on a dramatic occasion. He was once credited with the speech at Lafayette's tomb—"*Lafayette, nous voilà!*"—but iconoclasts now credit that line to another speaker named Stanton.

Pershing wrote a forceful note offering the use of the American troops to help stem the German spring drive of 1918, but its words were those of a business letter, and do not stick in the memory. Perhaps all this is something to admire—there was no flash about the man. Yet a little flash, a little color, some eccentricity, is often an enduring quality, tending to stimulate power of leadership. Grant, like Pershing, was the solid type, but he lost nothing by his picturesque qualities and an occasional pat sentence. Sherman, Funston, and many of our naval heroes had this same knack of catching the fancy of their men and, at the same time, of the civilian public.

The writer saw him once shortly before the Cantigny action, with the officers of the First Division gathered around him in a big circle back of a château in Chaumont—not the G. H. Q. Chaumont, but the smaller one in Picardy. He unbent that time, telling these officers how much he hoped and how fondly he trusted that the division would live up to the best traditions of the American Army. He was saying particularly kind things of the First Division when General Bullard, then its commander, stept up beside him and interrupted. I have often wondered what Bullard said, and if Pershing meant to say more that day but checked himself so as not to be under the suspicion of playing favorites. The Commander-in-Chief seemed older that day, his shoulders were not so erect as usual; and I believe he was shaken with emotion. I think the First Division likes him better and comes nearer to understanding him than any other division—and that he returns that affection in due proportion. That speech at Chaumont in Picardy may be the reason. It was never reported, because the censor slashed it out of every correspondent's "copy," but it was never censored out of the memory of the division's officers.

A good many of us have a shrewd suspicion that many politicians went to France in the army of joy-riders that poured overseas after the signing of the armistice; and that these politicians carefully sounded out the A. E. F. on the possibilities of Pershing for President. We also have a suspicion that they returned with a report that most of the two million overseas would vote "No!" on such a proposition—even on a proposition to put any soldier into the White House.

Did Pershing lose the opportunity to become a candidate for the highest office in America because he deliberately made himself in France "something of a machine"? It is possible. Many who think they would not prefer him have a feeling that back of his somewhat forbidding front he was not so cold and colorless a personality as he appeared to be on inspection tours. Perhaps this was simply his West-Pointer's notion of the best way to get a big job done. If so, he is paying the penalty of impersonal efficiency by returning richer in respect than in affection.

We recall him marching stiff-backed up and down endless lines of stiff-backed troops. We picture him as a business man with offices in an old barracks, with a town house and a country house like a banker,

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Heinz methods and ideals in the preparation of foods were taken to Seville, Spain, and from the Heinz plant across the ocean comes this pure, rich, wholesome Olive Oil.

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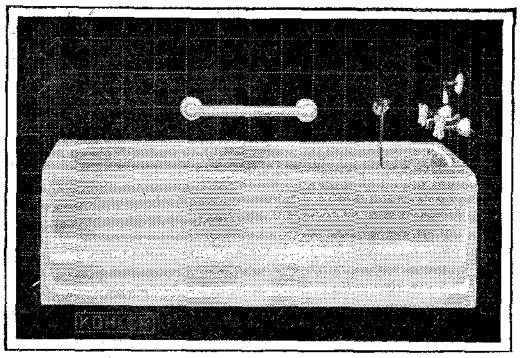

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Kohler leadership in the realm of plumbing ware is the result of forty-six years of doing things well.

And the Kohler idea of "doing things well" means imparting to the unseen details a value as marked and permanent as that which distinguishes the superiorities that are visible and readily apparent. This value is assured by the Kohler name glazed inconspicuously into the enamel.

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Kohler quality, the direct result of this experience, has a particular significance for the architect, plumber, and Kohler users, to whom lasting value is a paramount consideration.

May we send you, with our compliments, an interesting and well-illustrated book which describes the method employed at the great Kohler community factory in the making of a complete line of enameled plumbing ware unusual in beauty and service?

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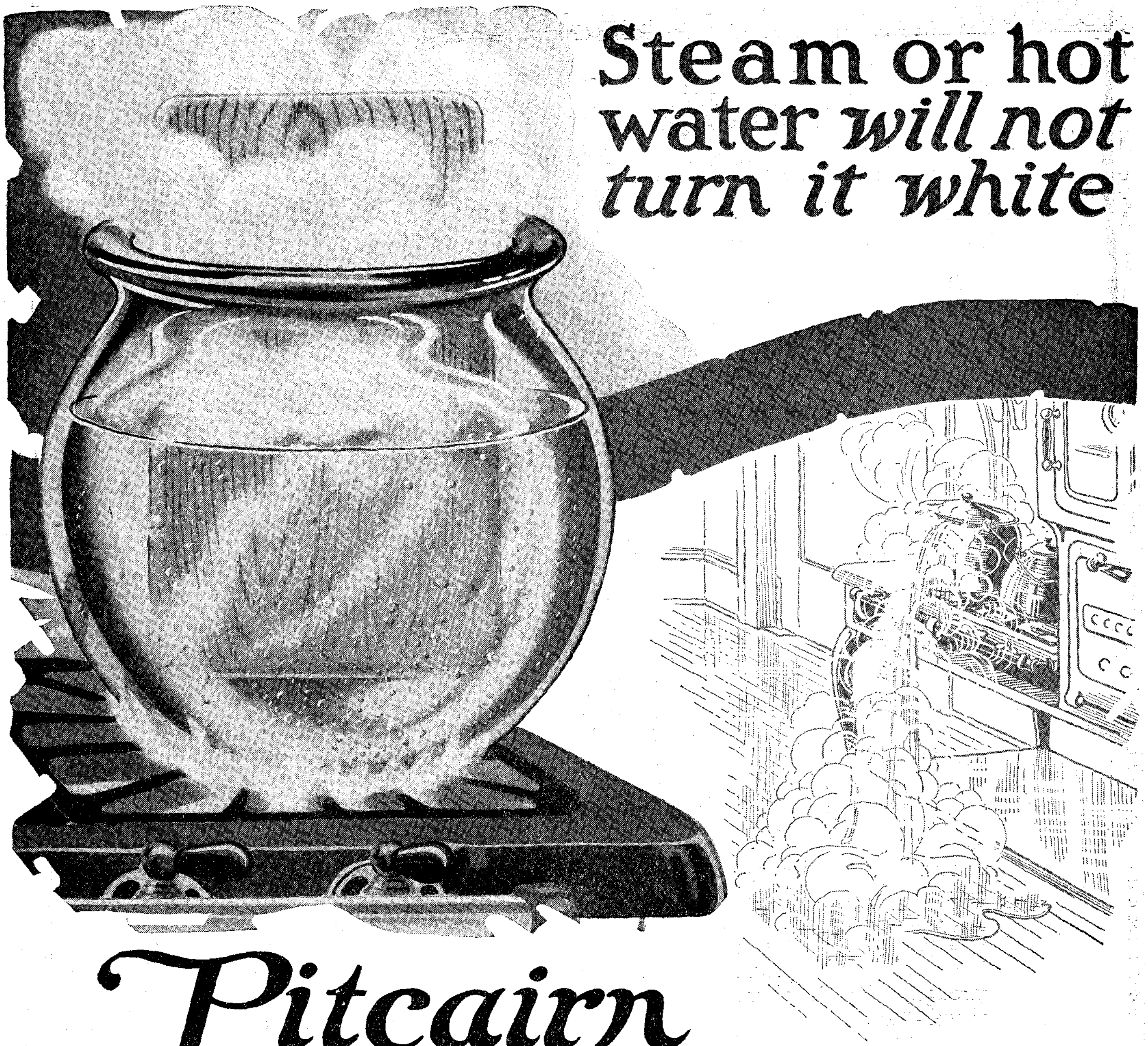
and a garage full of expensive motor-cars. We think of him moiling in "paper work," but plotting no brilliant pieces of strategy; as a solemn-faced West-Pointer, immaculate and handsome, with highly polished boots and a stiff garrison cap. There are photographic souvenirs of a Pershing in a tin hat, and of the Pershing smile, but it is difficult for John J. Dough-boy to picture him in these lights. Tho "Black Jack" was one of us and the leader of us all, he somehow failed to belong, as some of the other generals did. In a word, the whole trouble was that we couldn't manage to catch enough of the human side of our Commander-in-Chief. He seemed distant; we didn't feel that we knew him; and we couldn't honestly say, under the circumstances, that we really liked him. We gave him respect—that was all!

But "popular favor is ephemeral," replies the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. "When the thinking people of this country begin to measure the things that were accomplished under Pershing, they will realize that he has done a tremendous task in a soldierlike way. The penalty of failure would have been assessed against Pershing. Therefore, he is entitled by right to all the honor and all the gratitude that must come from a fair-minded people to a man who sticks to his job and makes a success of his work. Pershing deserves honor and gratitude as Jackson deserved it, as Lee deserved it, as Grant deserved it, and as Dewey deserved it." Taking up a recent instance in which the American leader is alleged to have shown his dictatorial character, the Buffalo *Express* presents this defense:

> He has shown that he was not afraid to offend Congress at the precise moment it had his fate in its hands. His reasons for not appearing before the subcommittee of the House which is investigating the war and its expenditures were ample, but he did not go into details to explain them. His records were packed away in the hold of the *Leviathan* and he was very busy paying calls upon the representatives of the French people. He had the choice of offending the committee or France, and he chose the one which would be least embarrassing to his country, even tho it might hurt him personally.
>
> The members of the committee have been unreasonable in their cries of outraged dignity, but they should have picked a smaller man for their complaints.
>
> It is not hard to remember the number of people who counseled the Pershing enthusiast at the beginning of our part in the war with these words: "Better go slow; we will have two or three men in his place before we get a real military leader." Pershing started at the top, remained at the top through the nineteen months of fighting, and now comes back to this country to receive his appointment as general and the thanks of the American people.
>
> When the time comes Pershing will speak. It was unfair to have called for his last few minutes in France, and still more unfair to cry when he did not give them.

In a lighter vein is this incident related by Wilbur Forest in the New York *Tribune*, "possibly published here for the first

Steam or hot water *will not turn it white*



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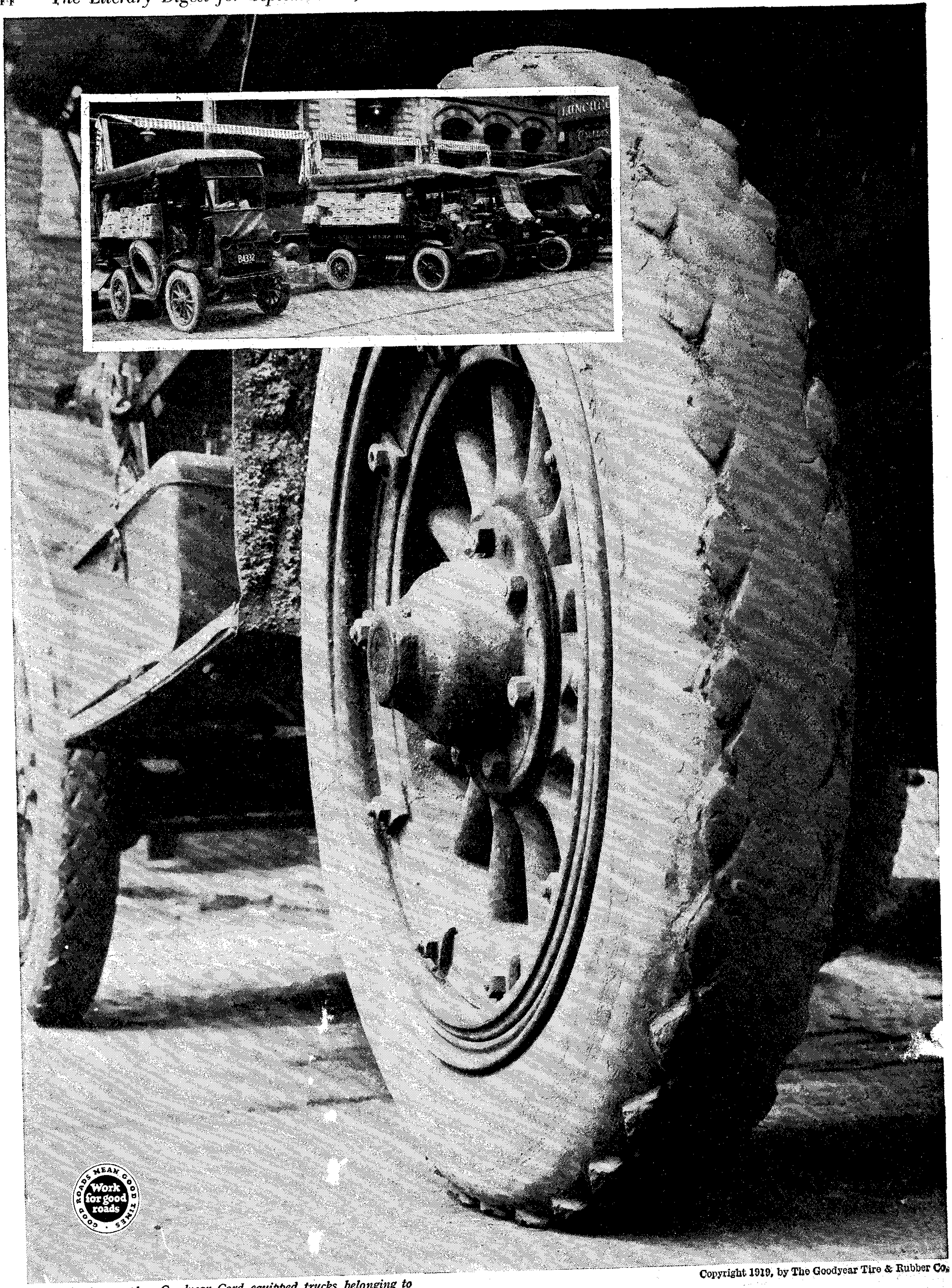
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GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Inserted photograph: Goodyear-Cord-equipped trucks belonging to the fleet of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company, Boston. Large photograph: Showing the condition of a Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire after seven months of continuous service on one of the trucks owned by this firm

GOOD YEAR

AKRON

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"OUR big Goodyear Pneumatics have been a very profitable investment. They have saved over 40% on gasoline, decidedly lowered repair costs, and will show a big economy in the longer life of our trucks. They have made us money in rendering possible an improved service to our customers and in the increased efficiency of our delivery men. And in mileage our records show Goodyear Tires superior to all others. The only set of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires that we have worn out were in use 13 months and traveled 13,972 miles. Another set, still in use, has gone 11,825 miles."— L. W. Jouett, Manager of Retail Stores for Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 55 Summer Street, Boston

The city of Boston alone comprises a decidedly big delivery territory and, when neighboring towns are added, local delivery equipment must be equal to very hard daily hauling schedules.

For more than forty years the wholesale and retail grocery house of Cobb, Bates and Yerxa Company has been active in this district and, as business and territory have increased, the organization has advanced its delivery methods to keep pace.

So, today, residents of Greater Boston and environs see motor trucks, owned by this company and shod with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, hurrying fresh and delicate produce, as well as staples, to retail stores and consumers in all directions.

The company's steadily progressing adoption of Goodyear Cords has followed an extensive use of truck tires in general and Goodyear Truck Tires in particular, and the statement above gives the net of their experience as far as the delivery trucks are concerned.

While Goodyear Solid Tires still are used on trucks carrying the extremely dense, heavy loads and making the slower hauls between the freight depots and the wholesale house, the Goodyear Cords now are furnishing the basis of an improved delivery system.

The traction, cushioning and wider radius of action, on the pneumatics, all produce benefits which have a sizable monetary value that shows up on the books of the concern.

The Cobb, Bates & Yerxa trucks on the agile Goodyear Cords wend their way far more easily through the intricate Boston traffic; they cover many broken and rutted routes in good time; they operate on less gasoline; due to the resilient pneumatics, they show less sign of their exacting toil.

The only set of the powerful pneumatics, which has been removed thus far, ran 13,972 miles and all the others have been demonstrating a similarly impressive toughness.

It has been experience very much like this, not only in American cities, but also in rural communities, which has brought the pneumatic principle and the big Goodyear Cords into simultaneous adoption for many classes of motor truck service.

Such experience unquestionably is back of the fact that of all motor trucks now factory-equipped with big pneumatics, more are delivered on Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires and Goodyear Ideal Detachable or Demountable Rims than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

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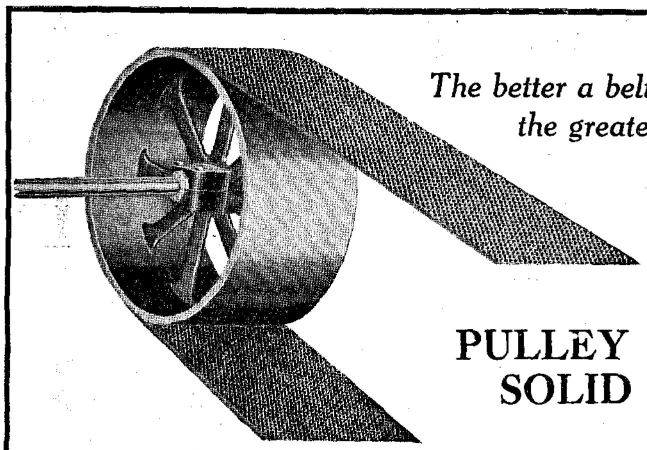

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time," of a meeting between Pershing and Colonel Roosevelt in Cuba. "Pershing has been credited with meeting Colonel Roosevelt in another way," says the writer, "but one who was near has told me that it happened like this":

> Pershing was quartermaster and adjutant of his regiment. On the left of the Tenth happened to be the Rough Riders, commanded by Roosevelt. Mules were precious property in Cuba just then, and Pershing had lost two of them. Colonel Roosevelt also had lost some mules. They both found two mules wandering in the underbrush, and they found them at the same time. It was intensely dark, too dark for variance in military rank to make much difference. Roosevelt was sure he had found his mules and so was Pershing. I am informed that the conversation which followed there in the darkness would not, even in this enlightened age, look pretty in print. Two strong wills clashed and a duel of words was the inevitable result. Gentlemen seldom resort to fisticuffs, and both Roosevelt and Pershing were gentlemen. But General Pershing's fellow officer who told me the story pointed with some pride to the fact that Pershing got the mules.

Back in General Pershing's home town of Laclede, Missouri, at any rate, they do not look upon Gen. John J. Pershing as too dictatorial and awe-inspiring. It was there that his father was a Missouri section foreman, and in the stratum of life to which young Pershing belonged he received no undue coddling. He was allowed to grow a rugged boy with all the barefoot, swimming-hole, and play privileges of the ordinary country lad. When he was old enough he went to work on the farm, and there laid the foundation for the marvelous physique which, at his present age, has been the comment of European military circles. Says a recent dispatch from Laclede to the Cleveland *News:*

> It'll be just plain "Johnny" when Gen. John J. Pershing, world-war hero of America, returns to Laclede, Missouri. There'll be no snap of official saluting, no conventional handshakes with lifted hats. It'll be just a hearty slap on the back, and "Well, well, Johnny, we're sure glad to see ye back agin."
>
> And among the first to greet "Johnny" will be a quartet of old-timers, who knew "Johnny" when he was "knee high to a grasshopper." "Uncle Al" Hall knew him when he was a youngster. In fact, he helped get in the alfalfa on "Johnny's" father's farm. And "Aunt Louisa" Warren, now eighty-six years old, won't bother with any official frills, for he is still her "Johnny boy." "Why, I was there when he was born, and I gave him his first bath," she said proudly, when the telegram telling her when he was coming was shown her.
>
> Then there'll be A. L. Harter, one of "Johnny's" old school chums, and "Aunt" Susan Hewitt, who used to make fried apple cakes and cookies for him when he was running around in knickers on his dad's farm.
>
> "General? Guess not, just plain Johnny, but he's our hero just the same," so say they all at Laclede.

MILITANT MARKETING IN PARIS ADDS ZEST TO AFTER-WAR LIFE

PARIS has not fallen upon those days of dreary monotony which some French writers feared might follow the vast excitement and thrills of the Great War. A thrill of new life is in the very air, reports a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, when tomatoes and melons and eggs hurtle through the sweltering atmosphere at the great central markets. In this emphatic way the city registers its protest against forms of petty profiteering, about which, in this country, we would merely write letters to the newspapers. The correspondent, writing under the date line of Paris, June 16, describes one of these lively occasions:

> Some of the throwing was done by boys out of mere joy of life, but the vegetables were the favorite ammunition of the women who preside picturesquely at the city push-carts. It may have been a waste of good summer food, but women and boys felt unmixed satisfaction when an overripe tomato of the season painted red the circumambient jaw of a sweating, remonstrating policeman.
>
> These women of the push-carts are not the aristocratic *Dames de la Halle* we read about. They are at the other end of the social scale of the market, tho the French call them by a name that must date from more poetic ages—"merchants of the four seasons." The disturbances, which have not been serious enough to be dignified with the name of riots, did not begin with such women, who have simply passed the uneasiness up the line, adding only a few gestures of their own. They intended to hit with their missiles more obnoxious personages than the police, with whom their feud is mild and centuries old, but like women when they throw and Puritans when they build they aim better than they know. The mental satisfaction which they gave and received is the least part of the world-effort to rid itself of the burden war has left behind.
>
> The burden is dear living. It is not pleasant when cook comes home to hear that the day's food has been wasted at the markets or is held back because of like shindies—and that the little to be bought has soared to sky-scraper prices. Like Kim's Lama, we must make the Buddhist's examination of conscience all along the line of causes ending and beginning in ourselves.
>
> The beginning of these disturbances is in the general exasperation felt at the steady high prices of food and fuel and clothing and lodging. Everybody is exasperated except the profiteers, and they are suspected by everybody of making the necessaries of life dear. And those suspected of profiteering "passed the buck" to some one higher up.
>
> First, there was a solitary newspaper reporter publishing day by day how he called in the police on overcharging restaurants and food-sellers. Then a vigilance committee of consumers—you, I, and everybody—was established by popular movement in one crowded city quarter and went about changing the marked prices of push-carts and grocers or taking possession and selling to the following crowds at lower prices decided by themselves. This reform movement spread rapidly and the Latin Quarter students took it up in their own manner with literature and noise.
>
> Next, the push-cart women, joined by small shopkeepers, transferred the seat of

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That's why we inaugurated our new way of selling metal, and printed a book, with full information, in regard to it.

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Our book on "Certificate" Metal carries an important message to every man associated with, or with interest in, any manufacturing in which alloys are used. Let us send it to you.

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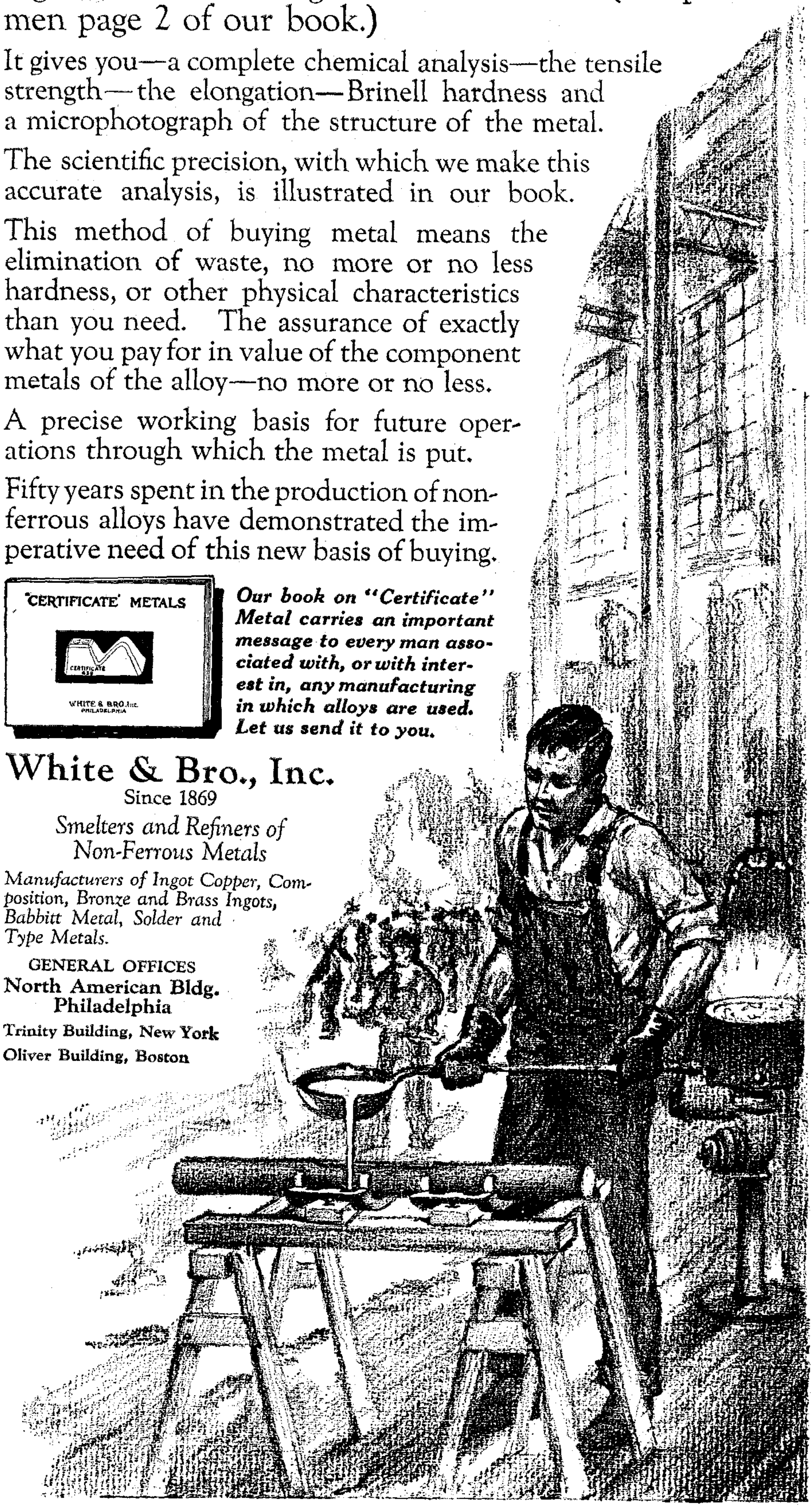

F W D TRUCKS

The boys from the Front will tell you

F-W-D Means Longer Truck Life

WHATEVER your kind of trucking, the ordinary hauling of merchandise or construction materials and fuel, the F-W-D will do it better and—

It will give you the most years of truck service. The first F-W-D, sold in 1912, is in daily use as efficient as ever.

The lasting quality of the F-W-D is due to its distribution of load and power on all four wheels. Stresses are equalized—not concentrated on the rear axle.

The F-W-D is the most easily handled. It steers the same as a passenger car—***with the front wheels only.*** With its 56-inch standard tread front and rear the F-W-D always finds a road. Carrying the same or greater loads than rear drive trucks of its rating, the F-W-D saves 16 inches in truck width and 46 inches in truck length—44 square feet.

The F-W-D saves 21% in tire equipment—does more work on the same fuel—brings trucking costs down to the minimum.

Write for Literature

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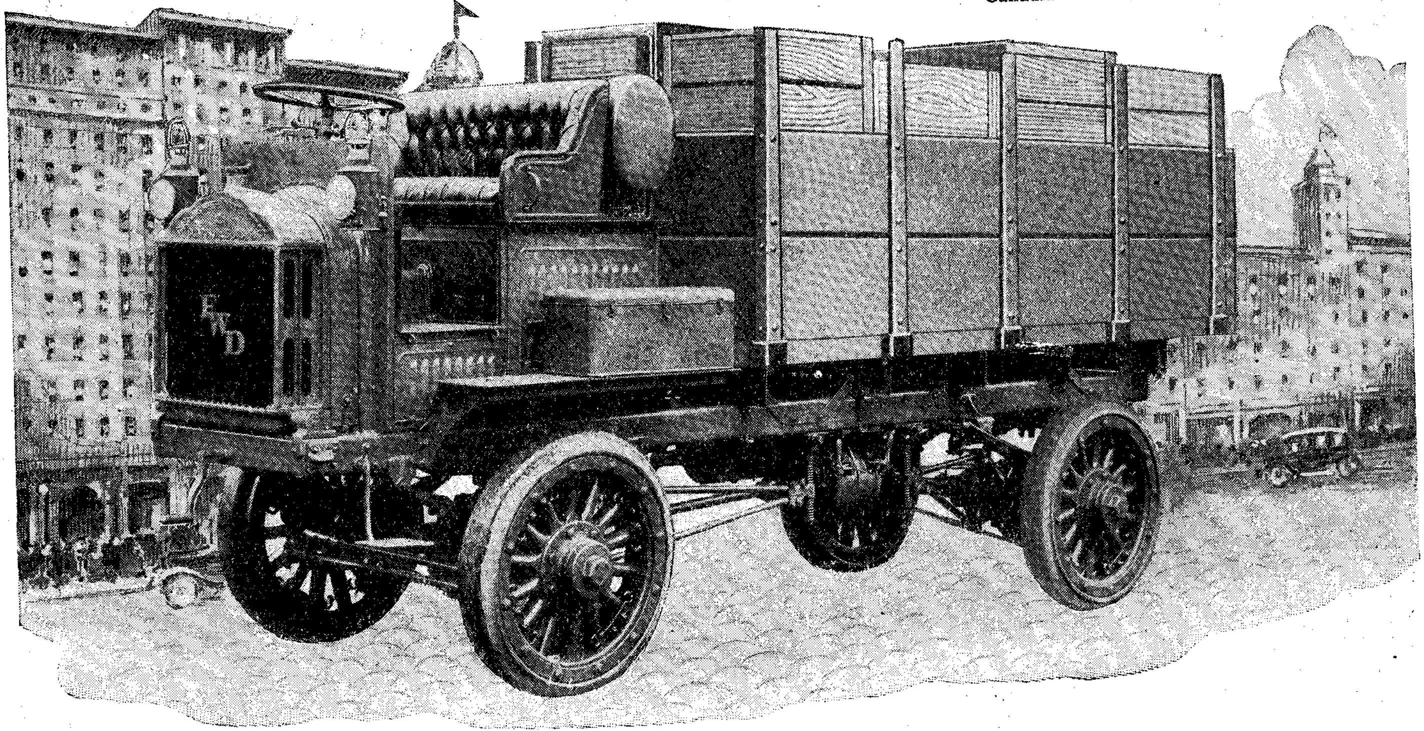
Clintonville, Wisconsin
Canadian Factory: Kitchener, Ontario



this new war to the Central Markets, declaring that if they were not to be allowed to sell at their own prices, then no provisions at all should be sold, least of all by the wholesale dealers of the market from whom they have to buy themselves and to whom they pass up the blame of dear prices. And the wholesale dealers, among whom are the rich *Dames de la Halle*, blame the peasant producers—and the last state is worse than the first for the consumer—since then he could buy dear and now he can not buy at all. At present the peasants threaten to boycott the Paris markets altogether and bring no more butter and cheese and eggs, no more young onions, peas, carrots, and beans, and kindred joys of life in the summer season.

The push-cart women turn with their bare arms akimbo and their faces redder than ever under their grizzling hair and give lessons in French back-talk to vigilance committees and Latin Quarter students—for even in hot midsummer and vacation the perennial student haunts the Quarter and is suspected of running off with tomatoes and melons. The authorities promptly hurried up their wagons and carried off the tons of good food left scattered from the fray and bore it off to Institutions of Public Assistance, as the French call with democratic respect what the English, with fond memories of Oliver Twist, speak of as Poor Law Commissions. Soldiers hurried in from neighboring barracks to eke out their mess with fresh vegetables. The grated gates of the markets, block after block, were closed and all the day's fishes were put back on ice.

The invidious reporter had meanwhile been recognized until, past recognition, with little coat and trousers and no shirt at all and well bled for an enforced vacation, he was carried away by the police. The push-cart went off on the rampage, and made a day of it, frightening little grocers into drawing down their blinds and chasing away their few companions who had been out for early sales. Only the consumer was left—tomatoless. That for your vigilance committees!

And yet we are not Bolsheviki. The consumers who fix prices to merchandise not their own are *bourgeoisie* and capitalists. The push-cart women are sure-enough people, if ever that variety of the human race existed. Yet it is the latter and not the former who wax mightily indignant at the violation of their property rights—and in this they connive with the peasants.

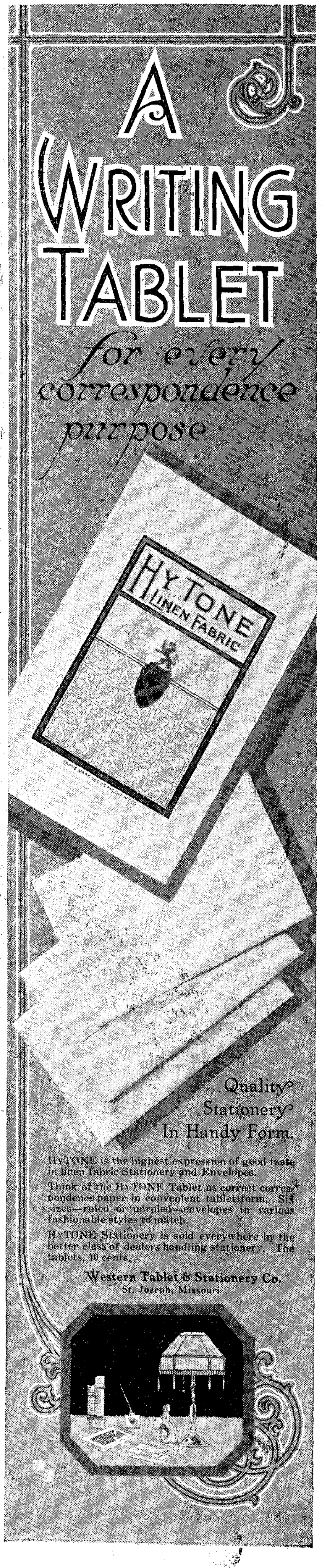
At the ancient city of Mantes, down the Seine, where the Vigilance spread, the consuming crowd stopt peasants' horse-carts driving into town with the coveted vegetables and sold the loads at its own prices, scrupulously handing over the proceeds to the peasant-woman who regularly does the selling at such markets. Of course there were objections:

> One good woman persuaded her sedate farm-horse to make a dash for liberty and high prices, but they were caught and turned back and their choice products sold at prices not their own. Of course, the consequence of such a maneuver is that peasants no longer come to market, and once again the last state of the consumer is worse than the first, barring his mental satisfaction for the moment.
>
> What will be the outcome of all this only the Infinite Comprehender of future contingencies of his creature man can know at this writing—for all this is human and very Parisian, and therefore very uncertain. The least likely thing is that prices will be permanently lowered by it. No doubt, when my dairywoman charges my cook forty cents for a quarter pound of table butter, I find living dear. Why not abstain as, in fact, very many Parisians have to do? In French boarding-schools butter used never to be served at table tho it was used in the cooking—and the boys have fought stoutly through the war. The real question is whether profiteering, of which Sir Auckland Geddes has just given a lawyer's definition in England, is the cause, or a main cause, of the present universal dear living.
>
> A Frenchman who has been trying to study out the question finds many other causes of high prices, and just so long as they continue will living be dear. He enumerates: Profiteering, of course, but not as the predominant cause which the popular imagination makes it; money inflation, the more bank-notes there are the higher prices run; money exchange, French paper being depreciated abroad tho not nearly as much as our greenbacks were after our Civil War; higher wages paid during war to workmen, and particularly to workwomen, so that they have formed habits of spending money lavishly and paying any prices asked; shortage in production, the war having eaten up the stock of cattle and devastated wheat-fields; the difficulty and consequent expense of transportation—and so on and so on. Naturally, he concludes that neither governments nor vigilance committees of consumers can remedy this state of things for more than half a time.
>
> It is certain that the old orthodox solution of every such question in supply and demand is very much neglected nowadays. Also we have always to come back to the fact that the peasant producers—the farmers—without any corresponding increase of expenses except for taxes, take their chance to get the highest prices they can.

CONTEST FOR CHAMPION FOSTER-MOTHER OF THE A. E. F. NOW ON

EAGLE ROCK, California, is "far short of the mark," according to the "loyal Tulsans," of Tulsa, Oklahoma, when it claims to possess the champion letter-writer and foster-mother of the A. E. F. in the person of Mrs. Francis Gee. Mrs. Gee, as reported by the Los Angeles *Times* and quoted in these columns, has kept up a constant chain of letters, cheering papers, and toothsome packages to fifteen American soldiers in France since July of last year. "Without caring to boast, and willing to concede that there is 'glory enough for all,'" comments the Tulsa *Daily World*, "Tulsa can not, however, let such a claim go unchallenged, and offers to put the war-record of Mrs. Charles E. Lahman, of this city, by the side of that of Mrs. Gee, and let the public decide." The Oklahoma daily recapitulates and proceeds:

> The following accomplishments are credited to Mrs. Gee in an article of THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 23: "Written on an average of twenty-two letters each and every week to fifteen service men, ranging from a captain to a second-class private. This meant a total of 880 letters in forty weeks, costing $26.40 in postage. This, however, does not account for the postage spent on packages containing



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Think of the HYTONE Tablet as correct correspondence paper in convenient tablet form. Six sizes—ruled or unruled—envelopes in various fashionable styles to match.

HYTONE Stationery is sold everywhere by the better class of dealers handling stationery. The tablets, 10 cents.

Western Tablet & Stationery Co.
St. Joseph, Missouri

FEDERAL
"Extra Gauge" Red Tube

FEDERAL EXTRA GAUGE RED TUBE
FEDERAL EXTRA GAUGE RED TUBE

Extra Thickness Surplus Service

IN selecting Federal EXTRA GAUGE Red Tubes you are really buying extra miles of economical service.

Federal EXTRA GAUGE Red Tubes have a surplus thickness of pure, lively, durable rubber. They are built up in many layers, giving reinforced strength and freedom from porosity that especially adapts them for use with Cord or other oversize tires.

With extra thickness and superior strength, Federal EXTRA GAUGE Red Tubes combine greater resiliency that noticeably increases riding ease.

The use of Federal EXTRA GAUGE Red Tubes means genuine tire economy, because their longer life insures greater mileage and increased satisfactory service from your casings.

The Federal Rubber Company of Illinois
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Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.

wearables, candy, and tobacco sent to the boys. In every letter sent was enclosed a five-cent package of chewing-gum. This meant another $44 spent for that article, or a total of $70.40 for stamps and gum for 880 letters. She did the greater part of her writing after work-hours at the Eagle Rock city hall, using both pen and typewriter.

Supplementing her letters, she prepared a home edition of "a trench newspaper" for free circulation among the soldiers. It was typewritten on ordinary white paper, in two-column measures, and contained, under appropriate head-lines, a collection of stories of varying length, principally about happenings at home with which the readers might be familiar, mixed with verse and illustrated with snapshots and pen sketches. Mrs. Gee was reporter, editor, artist, and compositor. The paper, of ten single pages, was called *The Liberty Yell.* The first volume was dated Monday morning, April 8, 1918, and was sent to her son, who passed it down the trench until the entire regiment had read it. It was later returned to Mrs. Gee as a memento.

Mrs. Gee's record is a splendid one, and it is little wonder that the fifteen boys gave her the title of "Maker of Sunshine," but what think you of a woman patriot who adopted not only fifteen boys but 130 of them, and served all as a true mother from October 17, 1917, until a few months ago when the boys marched back up the streets of Tulsa and into their respective homes? That is what Mrs. Charles E. Lahman did. Her record follows in detail:

Adopted Tulsa Ambulance Company, 167th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary train, 42d Division, which sailed for France October 17, 1917, as part of the Rainbow Division.

December, 1917, sent 130 Christmas letters and post-cards to soldiers in France.

Easter, 1918, sent 130 Easter greetings.

July, 1918, sent 120 messages of thanks to enlisted men in recognition of a beautiful beaded hand-bag presented to the "company godmother" by the company. This was accompanied by a letter of presentation signed by the whole company, and it is a most cherished possession.

December, 1918, sent Christmas letters and cards to 134 soldiers. Besides about 400 more letters to soldiers from November, 1917, to March, 1919. Also wrote about one hundred letters to soldiers' relatives and sweethearts.

Wrote ten letters in French to French war-orphans. Total, 1,024. Received 314 letters and 247 post-cards from soldiers.

Besides this, had considerable council of defense correspondence and did some newspaper writing for war-work.

Bought 3,000 cigarets, twenty-five pounds of candy, and sent roll of magazines every week, including *Saturday Evening Post* and LITERARY DIGEST.

Made a mixture of cocoa, sugar, and powdered milk, which with the addition of hot water made a good cup of cocoa. Sent two dozen pound boxes of this to the boys. After the War Department forbade sending packages she sent $40 worth of clothes and toilet articles by requisition. Sent money, gum, and cigaret-papers in letters.

Did up 319 packages, farewell gifts to ambulance company and engineers.

Designed a sleeping-bag and helped make 127 for ambulance company. Before it sailed helped fit entire company with

Definition of Lumen: The amount of light required to produce a uniform intensity of illumination over an area of one square foot equal to the intensity produced on an object by a standard candle from a distance of one foot.

What Lumens Mean
To Factory Management

Lumens are to factory lighting what horse power is to machinery. Both measure efficiency. Both affect production. Both influence profits.

To obtain maximum production in any industry there is a correct number of lumens per square foot for every lighting need, just as there is a correct horse power rating for every power need.

Lighting codes now enforced in five states specify the correct amount of light for each of the various kinds of work. At that intensity of light, men work better and faster. More work is turned out. Less work is spoiled. Fewer accidents occur.

The Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. specializes in the production of lighting equipment in keeping with modern lighting standards. Benjamin illuminating engineers are at the service of concerns which are seeking the scientifically correct quantity of light (lumens).

Information on Benjamin Products or on Benjamin engineering service will be sent, on request, to interested executives or their engineers, contractors or architects.

Address requests for information to Advertising Department, 806 W. Washington Boul., Chicago

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Makers of Things More Useful

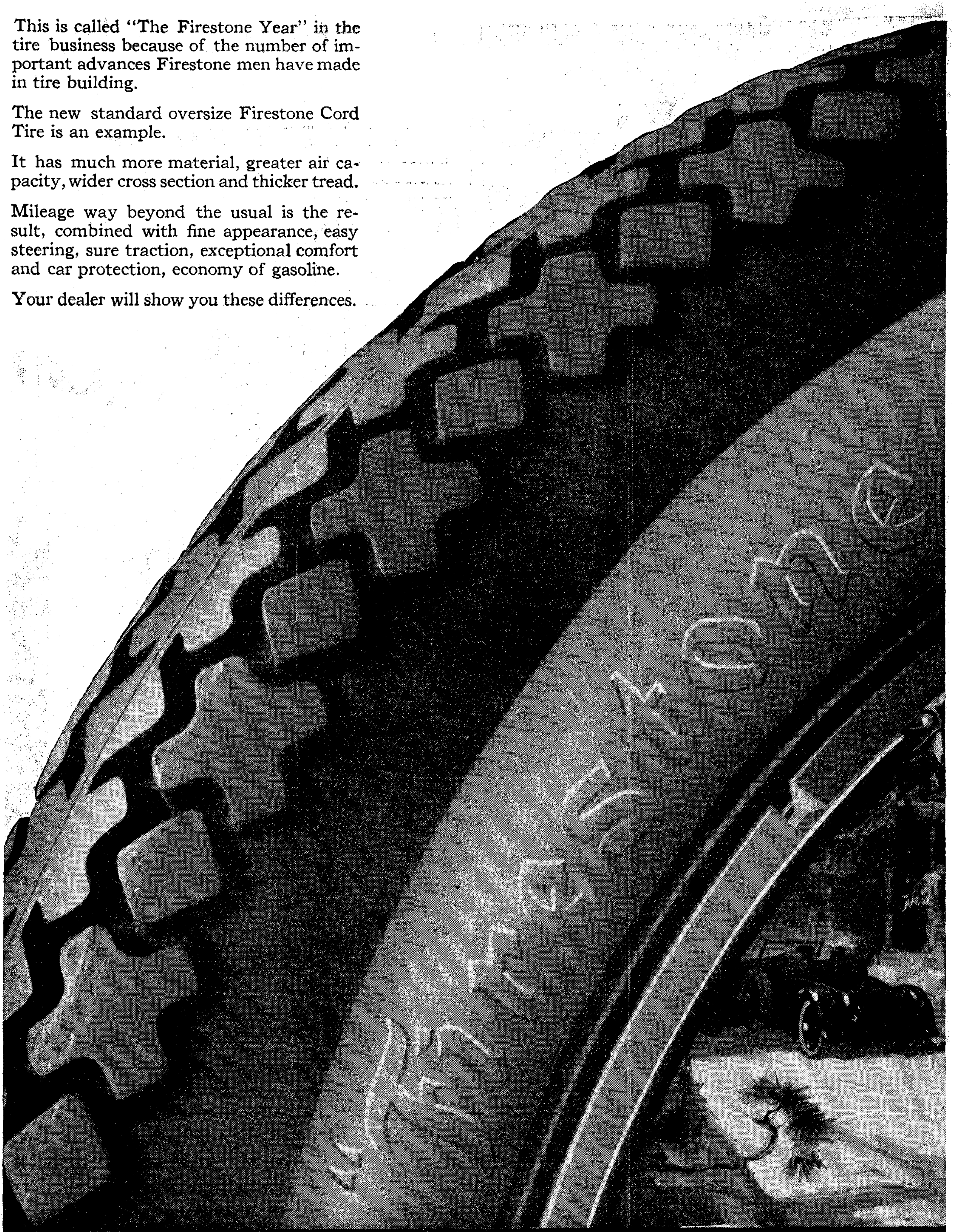
This is called "The Firestone Year" in the tire business because of the number of important advances Firestone men have made in tire building.

The new standard oversize Firestone Cord Tire is an example.

It has much more material, greater air capacity, wider cross section and thicker tread.

Mileage way beyond the usual is the result, combined with fine appearance, easy steering, sure traction, exceptional comfort and car protection, economy of gasoline.

Your dealer will show you these differences.



Most Miles

"Cord"
Firestone
EXTRA HEAVY
NON-
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WALL
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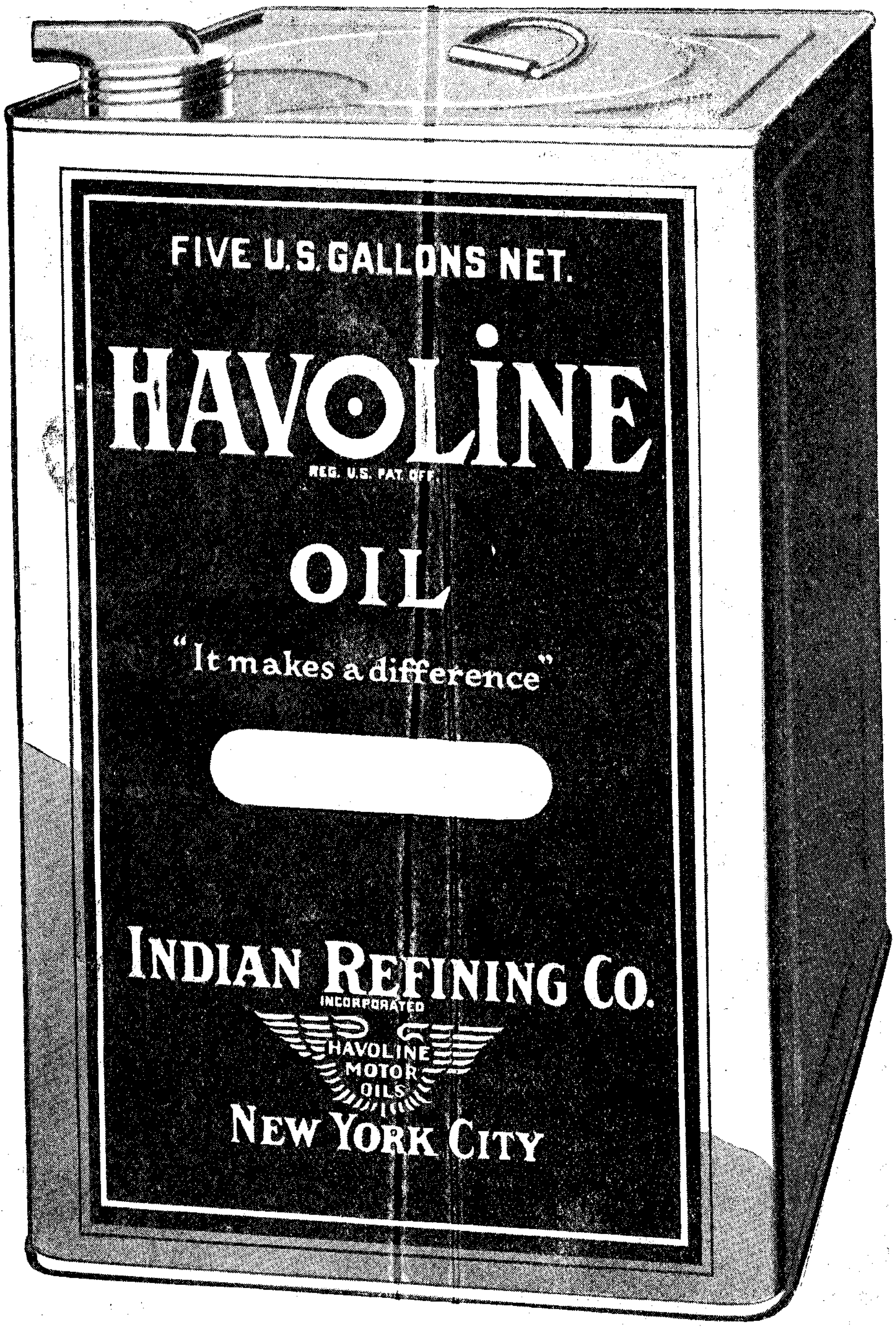
NEW STANDARD
OVER
SIZE
FOR PASSENGER
CARS
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

per Dollar



Heat does not break Havoline Oil

Beneath the hood of your pleasure car, tractor or truck, hundreds of moving motor parts can do their work smoothly and with minimum wear only when constantly protected by a film of oil.

To get satisfying service from your motor, use

HAVOLINE OIL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"It makes a difference"
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Havoline Oil will help your motor perform at its best, mile after mile, month after month. Havoline deserves its remarkable, ever-growing popularity. It can be depended upon.

Send us your address so we may send you a booklet, free, which tells the grade your motor requires.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, NEW YORK
Incorporated
Producers and Refiners of Petroleum

needed articles not then supplied by the Government.

Sent eighteen Christmas boxes to ambulance boys in December, 1917, to celebrate her son, Sherwood's, eighteenth birthday. He wears three gold service-stripes at age of nineteen.

Helped distribute over $1,000 worth of Christmas stuff to 1,200 sick soldiers at base hospital, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, December, 1917.

Helped the Tulsa *World* collect $600, which was divided, and $300 sent each to ambulance and Tulsa engineers for the December, 1918, Christmas-dinner fund.

Council of defense work (State vice-chairman women's division).

Had charge of registration of women for war-service. Registered 3,000, or 2,964, to be exact. Helped in registration of nurses and in report of disloyals and aliens.

Food-conservation work.

Opened and supervised city markets, gave seeds for planting of eighteen war-gardens by farm children, and taught canning of vegetables and fruit and use of war-recipes.

Civic relief work: Did this work among the soldiers' families, unofficially, all through the war.

All Tulsa asks: "Could any woman have done more?"

A NON-TERRIFYING VIEW OF THE BOLSHEVIKI OF BUDAPEST

MOST of the stories told of the Bolsheviki lead one to the conclusion that these people spend all their waking moments in thinking up new and thrilling ways of putting an end to the life of their fellow man and destroying his substance. An entirely different picture is presented by a writer in a recent issue of London *Truth*, who tells of his far from alarming experiences in Budapest while that city was in the hands of the Hungarian Reds under the leadership of Bela Kun. Incidentally we are given a personal glimpse or two of that more or less mysterious personage, who, as everybody knows, for the time being at least, is in obscurity, and whose real name we are told is Mr. Albert Cohen. It appears from this "close-up" that Mr. Cohen, alias Kun, is largely given to yellows, among other things wearing, in addition to a "nice yellow diamond ring," an overcoat with "an amber-colored collar and very large yellow bone buttons," and "bright yellow button boots." But the writer opines that this effulgent individual was anything but a terrible person, and that he "could no more have captured Budapest than he could the Kingdom of Heaven if there had been five hundred men with any pluck left on the day of the revolution." While the *Truth* man thus indicates that the situation in Budapest under the Red régime by no means impress him with its terrors, he does complain mildly at the annoyance of waking up in the middle of the night and finding a lot of Red Guards wandering about his bedroom examining his "shaving-soap and things." He says:

> I think it was the smell that woke me up, because it was a good deal louder than

the noise they made. Besides the dirt, they were drest in the remains of field gray uniforms, and they had cherry-colored ribbons round their caps and in their buttonholes, and rifles and bayonets in their hands, and I expect they thought they looked very impressive.

I was annoyed, and I told them so, and they came and stood all round the bed like a four o'clock in the morning conscience, and we talked a great deal. I couldn't understand what they said, and they could only understand one word of what I said—but it was a very good word. It was "Angol," and I had been told in Vienna to use it freely. It means "English," by the way, in Hungary. When I had said it a few times they got the hang of it, and went away to wake somebody else up. One of them stayed behind—one of the dirtiest, who corresponded to an officer. He had a sense of duty, and stood upright by the side of the bed all night, feeling the point of his bayonet on his thumb. Or he may have been cleaning his finger-nails on it. I am not quite sure, because I switched the light off and tried to get to sleep again. But he had an unpleasant habit of sniffing, and it took me some time.

This all took place in the Astoria Hotel in Budapest the first night I got there. It used to be quite a good hotel, and I complained in the morning. The chambermaid was very nice about it and told me she would fetch the proprietor—or so I understood her to say. Actually she went out and brought in my breakfast. The breakfast was made of acorns and beech-mast. The acorns were ground up and called coffee. The beech-mast was *au naturel*, and was called bread. It was not a very good breakfast, because at that time I had not made the acquaintance of Bela Kun. While I was pretending to toy with it, and wondering whether the Red Guards had found the reserve tins of bully in my portmanteau, the chambermaid explained to me that she was the proprietor; which is to say that she was the Chief Commissioner of the *Soviet* that was running the hotel. She was very nice to me, and agreed with me that it was very annoying to have strange men in your bedroom, and she thought that the best thing that I could do about it would be to telephone to Mr. Kun. She said he was a most amiable person and a friend of hers; indeed, his wife used to be tweeny maid when she was third chambermaid in the house of Prince Festetics, in the bad old days. Often and often in those days, she told me, she used to collect the scraps after dinner and wrap them in brown paper and give them to Mr. Kun, who would be waiting under the lamp-post just opposite the area steps.

I phoned up to the palace, and a very amiable person whose name was Bocogni came to see me. He was quite shocked when I told him how the Red Guards had awakened me, and assured me that he really could not understand it. He said that he would be delighted to have them shot at dawn, but unfortunately he was Commissioner for War and a general, and a few other things like that, which made it rather a delicate matter. So he asked me if I would not like a motor-car instead. It was rather difficult to get about in Budapest at the time because all the cars and cabs and horses and tram-cars and things had been confiscated and mobilized and sent off south to fight the Serbs, so I said I would like a Rolls-Royce. He considered a little and looked at a note-book. Then he said that there was one which had just been confiscated from the

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THERE are now twenty models of Anchor Tops, each specially designed for a specific car model. An Anchor Top, therefore, harmonizes as perfectly with the lines of your car as a custom-made product.

The top is light in weight, rigid in construction, and fits on the regular body irons. There is no overhanging, no squeaking, no rattling.

So perfect is this top in construction, so elegant in appearance and finish, it transforms your open car into the finest closed model. Just think what it means to drive comfortably and safely in midwinter! Not to have to lay up your car just because it's snowing, cold or blowing. With an Anchor Top you ride in snug comfort and safety anywhere in *any* weather.

Anchor Tops are the creations of master coach builders. Each top is attractive in outline, has a dome light, handsome whip-cord lining, and snug-fitting doors and windows.

Anchor Sedan Coupé Top

Glass-Enclosed

Side curtains have always been a source of endless bother. Besides they are but poor protection against the discomforts of rain, sleet, snow and wind. To depend upon them means needless exposure. And they are mighty unsightly, too.

You will want an Anchor Top this winter. Last year many sent in their orders too late. We urge you, therefore, to send in the coupon today for illustrated literature, prices and the name of the Anchor Top Dealer in your city. Be sure to name your car and model. To avoid being disappointed send in the coupon NOW.

There are twenty models of Anchor Tops for these cars:
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Fine Coach Builders for Thirty Years

DEALERS: Write for attractive proposition and state which cars you handle.

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Without incurring obligation I would like to get your illustrated literature and price of Anchor Top for Car and Model.

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MEAT
EGGS
ROLLED WHITE OATS

A Bushel of Food

In a Package of Quaker Oats
And At One-Tenth the Cost

A 35-cent package of Quaker Oats contains 6221 calories—the energy measure of food value.

You would buy a bushel of ordinary mixed foods to equal that calory value. And that bushel would cost you ten times 35 cents.

Here is what it would take of certain good foods to furnish you 6221 calories:

To Supply 6221 Calories

In Quaker Oats	1 Pkg.	In Potatoes	21 Lbs.
In Round Steak	7 Lbs.	In Hubbard Squash	65 Lbs.
In Hen's Eggs	7 Doz.	In Young Chicken	20 Lbs.
In Cabbage	55 Lbs.	In String Beans	36 Lbs.

And here is what those calories would cost at this writing in some necessary foods:

Cost of 6221 Calories

In Quaker Oats	35c	In Hen's Eggs	$3.12
In Round Steak	$2.06	In Fish about	2.25
In Veal or Lamb	3.12	In Potatoes	65c

Consider these facts in your breakfasts. The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. It supplies essentials which most foods lack.

At least once a day use this supreme food to cut down your table cost.

Quaker Oats

Only 10 Pounds From a Bushel

15c and 35c per Package

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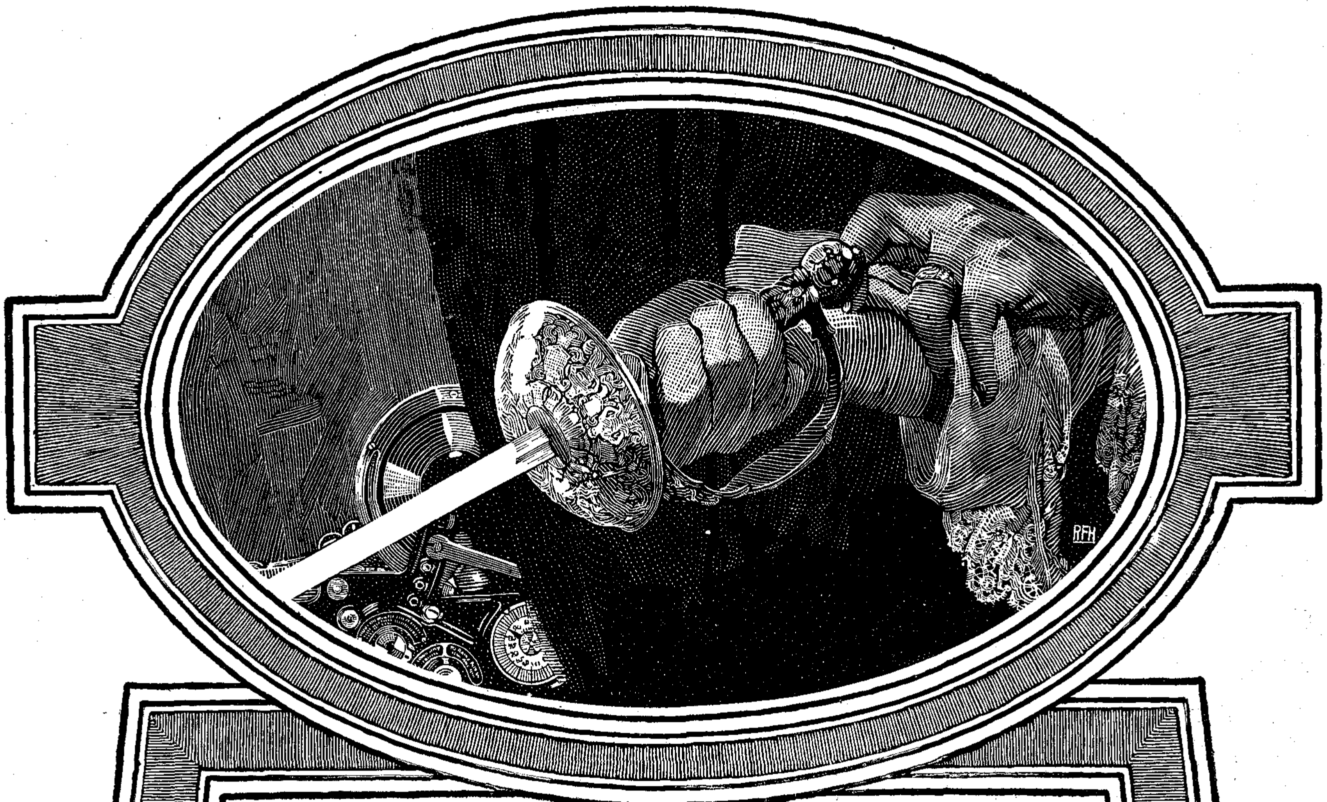
3191

estate of Prince Esterhazy. He couldn't remember offhand whether it was a Rolls-Royce or a Sunbeam, but he knew it was an English car of some kind, and he would send it along as soon as he got back. It was a very good car, and if that is the sort of pickings you make through being a Bolshe—. But I suppose I mustn't say that.

The writer goes on to say that most people have a wrong idea of what a Bolshevik looks like. We are told that second-hand clothes, red ties, ditto beards, axes, torches, and such are no more a necessary part of the make-up of the Bolsheviki than of anybody else. We are earnestly assured of the truth of this statement, for this man tells us there were thirty-four Red leaders in Budapest at the time of his visit there and he met them all and had a good chance to observe their appearance. Of this aggregation he says Bela Kun was noticeable beyond his fellows as the "best-drest member of the *Soviet* Government," and for the benefit of the readers of *Truth*, the following description of Mr. Kun's costume is given:

> He wore a bowler with a flat brim set far down on the back of his shiny hair so that his ears spread out like young palm-trees. He had a very tasty brown overcoat with an amber-colored velvet collar and very large yellow bone buttons. His trousers were of very bright and broad stripes and spread out bell-wise over his bright yellow button boots. He had a yellow glove on one hand and a very nice yellow diamond—tho, perhaps, it can hardly have been a real diamond because he would have had to surrender it to the Government if it was real—on the other. His favorite scent was, I think, wood violet, and he was very fond of it.
>
> The rest of the Government were all very like Mr. Cohen, tho some preferred Patchouli or Ess Bouquet, and some wore rather more pomatum than others. If you happened to see them all at once, discussing some knotty point about the division of the swag or something like that, with all the sixty-six hands going at once like so many seals' flippers, the sight was very impressive. But I can not honestly say that they struck me as at all alarming. And to me that is the most curious part of Bolshevism, in Hungary and elsewhere. To hear ordinary people in England talk about what is happening in Bolshevik countries, you would imagine that they are entirely inhabited by murderous monsters, twelve feet high or thereabouts, who go about armed with huge axes, lopping off the outlying limbs of any one who doesn't happen to agree with them, and lapping up the blood. When I was on my way to Hungary I had to give up mentioning my destination to respectable friends because they always fainted first, and burst into tears afterward. And when you got there you found these bloody-minded monsters were poor little East-Enders who were just as frightened as they could be about what was going to happen to them, and only kept in power because everybody else was too frightened to turn them out. It is a solemn fact that the only reason the *Soviet* Government came into power in Hungary was the terror of the middle-classes, who had been reduced to lumps of jelly by the stories of what was happening in Russia—nine-tenths of which were not true.



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They are rounded, polished steel slides—they go on with a few taps of the hammer—they wear everlastingly—and they mean a quiet home—and protected floors.

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A dauber with each bottle.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Solo.—"I got this car for a song."

"I heard that you gave a note for it."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

One Difference.—SHE—"You know, Jack, I always speak as I think."

HE—"Yes, dear—only oftener."—*Life.*

Feminine Advantage.—It is doubtful whether equal pay for men and women workers will ever be fair as long as women can continue to ride the street-cars on transfers a week old and men can't.—*Kansas City Star.*

Why Chickens Go Wrong.—Our personal poultry dealer said it was a good chicken, but it seems nobody has ever told our personal poultry dealer that the good die young.—*Detroit News.*

Welcome Relief.—"Look 'ere—I asks yer for the last time for that 'arf-dollar yer owes me."

"Thank 'evins!—that's the end of a silly question."—*Blighty* (*London*).

Natural Conclusion.—"He flushed when he saw I was perusing his countenance."

"Of course, he did. When a man finds his countenance is being perused, his face naturally gets red."—*Baltimore American.*

Son's Looks.—FATHER—"Well, now that you've seen my son, which side of the house do you think he more closely resembles?"

GENIAL FRIEND—"H'm—of course, his full beauty is not yet developed, but surely you should not suggest that he looks like the side of a house!"—*Blighty* (*London*).

Our "Striking" Times.—THE FATHER—"But have you enough money to marry my daughter?"

THE SUITOR—"Well, sir, at the moment I only get 300 francs a month, but by going on strike every other month for higher wages, I shall be getting 1,000 francs by the end of the year."—*Le Rire* (*Paris*).

Comestible Coal.—"What kind of coal do you wish, mum?"

"Dear me, I am so inexperienced in these things. Are there various kinds?"

"Oh, yes. We have egg coal, chestnut—"

"I think I'll take egg coal. We have eggs oftener than we have chestnuts."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Personal Part.—A certain young actress had a small part in a "war"-drama—a very small part, and she was not satisfied. So one morning, after rehearsal, she set out to interview the boss.

"I have only one line in the first act," she pouted, "and but one in the second. Couldn't you give me a line for the third act also?"

The actor-manager thought for a moment.

"Well, yes," he replied. "When the bombardment scene is on, and the hero is crouching in his dugout, you may enter and say, 'Here is a dud'!"

"Oh, thanks!" she exclaimed. "And do I bring an unexploded shell on the stage with me?"

"No," answered the actor-manager. "It's not a speech, my dear; it's a confession."—*Blighty* (*London*).

Those Prices.—A prominent man says that we are paying only a fair price for the things we buy. He must mean a church-fair price.—*Boston Transcript.*

More Women's Rights.—WARD HEELER—"Are the women trying to reform politics?"

DISTRICT LEADER—"Reform nothing! They've started in to grab the jobs."—*Life.*

Evidence.—"Ella's new photo must be a jolly good likeness."

"Why?"

"She's had it two days, and hasn't shown it to any one."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Economy.—"Well, Albert, I've been acting on your advice. I put a hundred dollars in the bank this month."

"Fine! It isn't so hard, is it?"

"No; I simply tore up all the bills."—*Life.*

Nearer Heaven While It Lasted.—A newspaper tells of a New York couple being married in an airplane. The only advantage was that they got back to earth more quickly than most newly weds.—*Boston Transcript.*

There Was a Reason.—MRS. DIX—"I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to see you dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's. I saw her little boy watching you."

DIX—"I saw him, too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin."—*Blighty (London).*

Lloyd George's Reward.—A country yokel dropt in at an English tavern and overheard some conversation which led him to remark to the landlord, "So this is St. George's day, be it?"

"Yes," said the landlord, "and every Englishman should know it."

"Well, I be English, but blowed if I knowed they'd made 'im a saint," cackled the old gaffer, raising his glass. "'Ere's to you, David!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Art.—The artist dipt his brush in a bucket of paint and wiped it across the canvas several times horizontally. When he had done this he took his labor in hand and carefully placed it in an elaborate frame.

"What's the idea?" his boon companion inquired.

"Impressionistic study."

"Do you mean to tell me that is a finished painting?"

"Certainly."

"What are you going to call it?"

"A village street as seen from the rear seat of a motor-cycle."—*London Answers.*

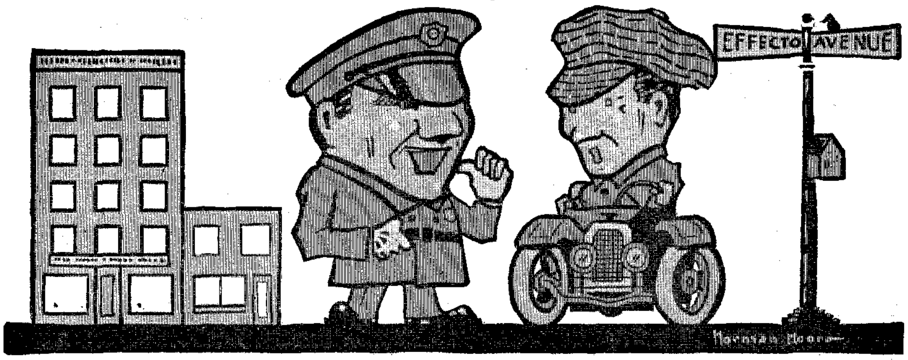
Acquiring Polish.—"Frances," said the little girl's mama, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down-stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come down-stairs like a lady."

Frances retired and after a few moments reentered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come down-stairs this time, mama?"

"No, dear; I am glad you came down quietly. Now, don't ever let me have to tell you again not to come down noisily. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, when the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



SOME day the traffic cop's goin' to stop some of these faded gas buggies and tell 'em the war's over and chase 'em into a store for a can of Effecto Auto Enamel.

Effecto AUTO FINISHES

Here's how it works: Mr. A. Gamache, with the Starke, Seybold Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, wanted to sell his four year old Ford. His best offer was $225. After thinking it over, he spent a few evenings in his own garage giving the old bus two coats of Effecto, and five days later he sold it for $475. More than doubled its market value! What Mr. Gamache did, others can do, and *are* doing every day.

You probably won't want to sell the old car after you refinish it with Effecto Auto Finishes. A little of your time, two or three dollars worth of Effecto and 24 to 48 hours for drying, will make the old boat look almost like a 1920 show car! And the finish will outlast the finish on most new cars.

Effecto is the *genuine, original,* high-luster auto *enamel;* easy-working, self-leveling and quick-drying; not a wax, polish or paint. Made in nine snappy *enamel* colors, Finishing (clear varnish) and Top & Seat Dressing, which renews and waterproofs all kinds of tops, seats and upholstery. Dries in fifteen minutes and positively will not stick to clothes.

A can of Effecto Auto Black Enamel in your garage comes in mighty handy for touching up rusty spots and banged fenders.

There is no substitute that has yet equaled the genuine Effecto Auto Finishes. Be sure you get Effecto.

If you can't find Effecto Auto Finishes at local paint, hardware or accessory stores, **Send us $1.70 for a Quart of Black Enamel** enough for the average small car, which will be sent transportation charges prepaid.

Color card showing complete line of colors, and names of local dealers sent on request.

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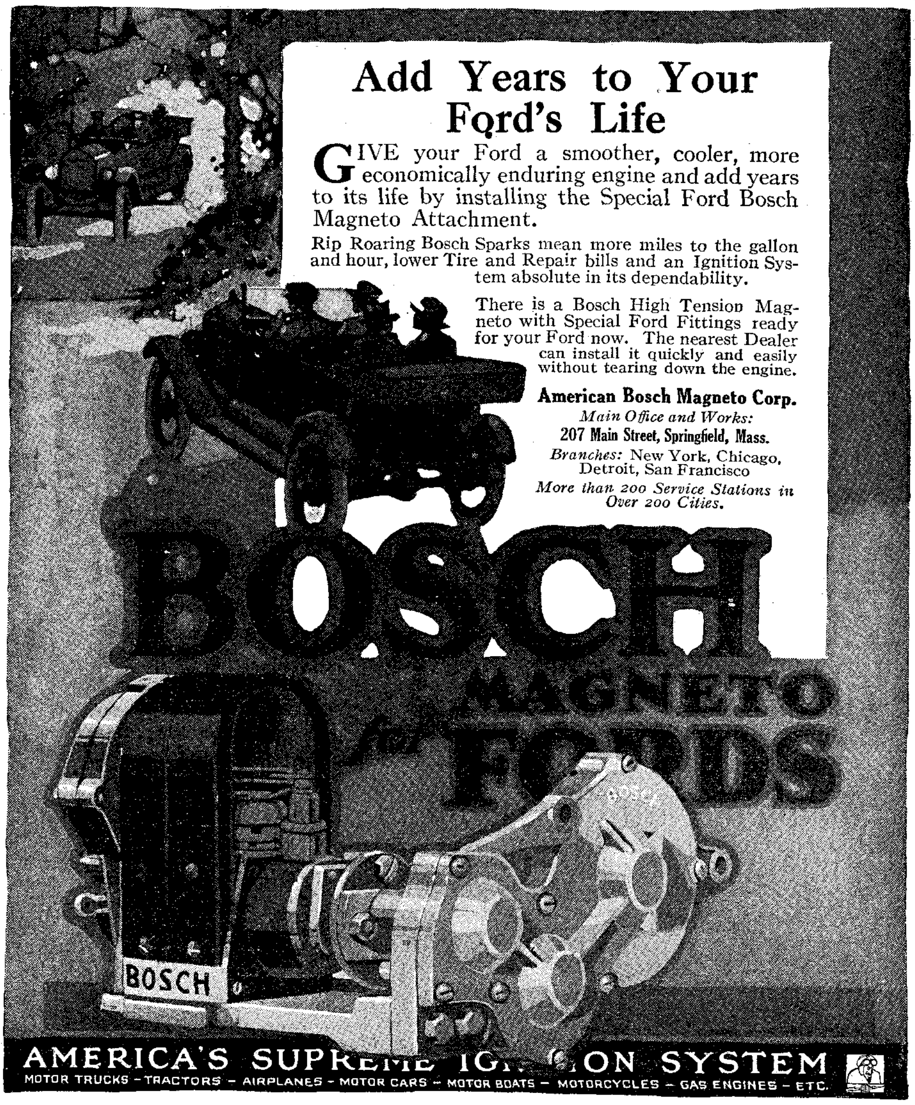
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GIVE your Ford a smoother, cooler, more economically enduring engine and add years to its life by installing the Special Ford Bosch Magneto Attachment.

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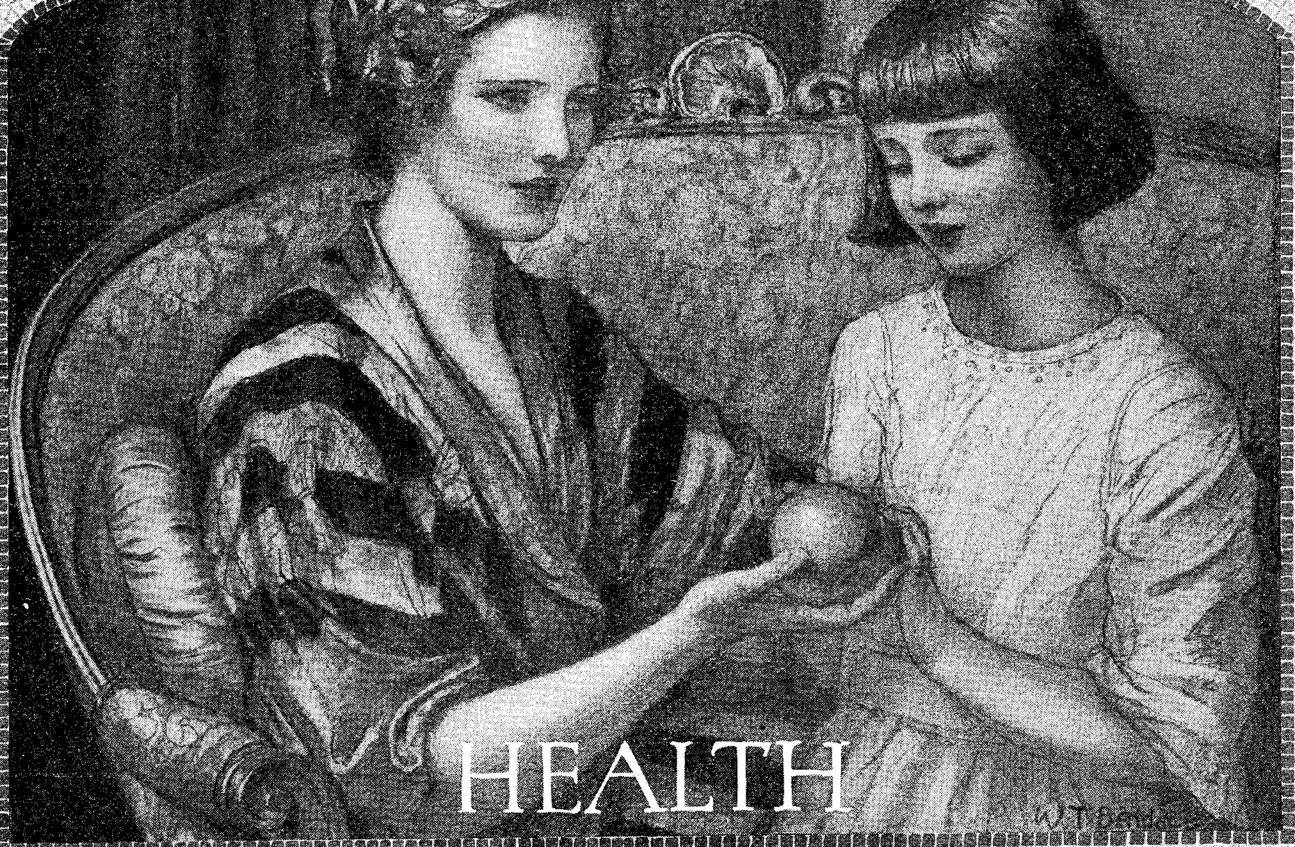

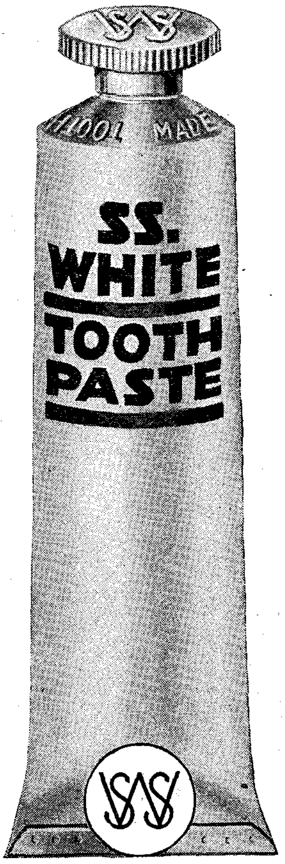

Health—Life's Greatest Lesson

Throughout the ages, the lesson of Health has been the greatest and most important that a mother could teach her child. The Spartan mother, stern yet wise, put Health before love. The weakling was cast aside. The strong cherished. The Greek worshipped Health as a sign of beauty, the Indian as symbol of strength.

We today prize Health. Without Health, life may become a burden and a waste. With Health, ambition soars—life is lived to its fullest—for Health is the means to greater achievement.

The modern mother realizes that her most important duty is to teach her child that good teeth are necessary to good health—that many ailments come from an unsuspected source, the teeth.

To safeguard your teeth—and by them your health—you must do two things—visit your dentist regularly and use a pure, *safe* dentifrice at least twice-a-day. Remember this—*only your dentist is qualified to treat a diseased condition of your mouth and teeth.* Do not expect any dentifrice to do his work.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is absolutely pure. It does the only thing a good dentifrice can do—thoroughly and safely cleanses the teeth. S. S. White's was first made in 1862 at the request of the dentists of America.

Get a tube of S. S. White's—the "Dentifrice Made for Dentists"—today. Know how different it is. Enjoy the fresh, wholesome taste it leaves in your mouth—the clean smoothness of your teeth.

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—Less in first cost
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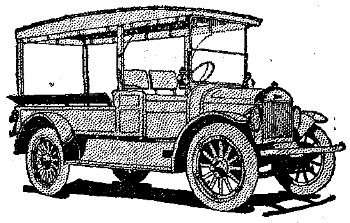

Model 11—¾-Ton Capacity Chassis—$1195
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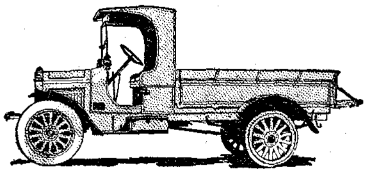
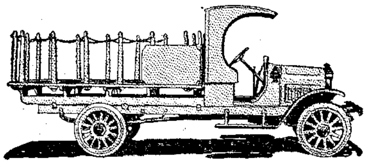
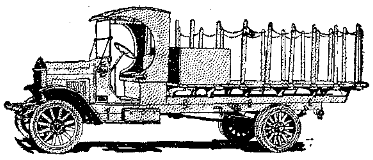


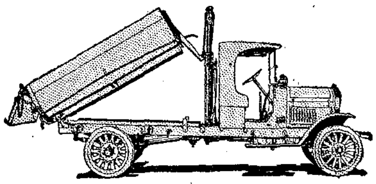
Model 8—1-Ton Capacity Chassis
$1650



Model 9—1½-Ton Capacity Chassis
$1975



Model 7—2-Ton Capacity Chassis
$2575



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This means real economy in operation—less weight to wear tires and consume gas and oil.

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> *"We have had less trouble with our Stewart than with any other truck we ever owned. We also get more mileage per gallon of gas and our cost for repairs has been practically nothing."*
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> (*Signed*)
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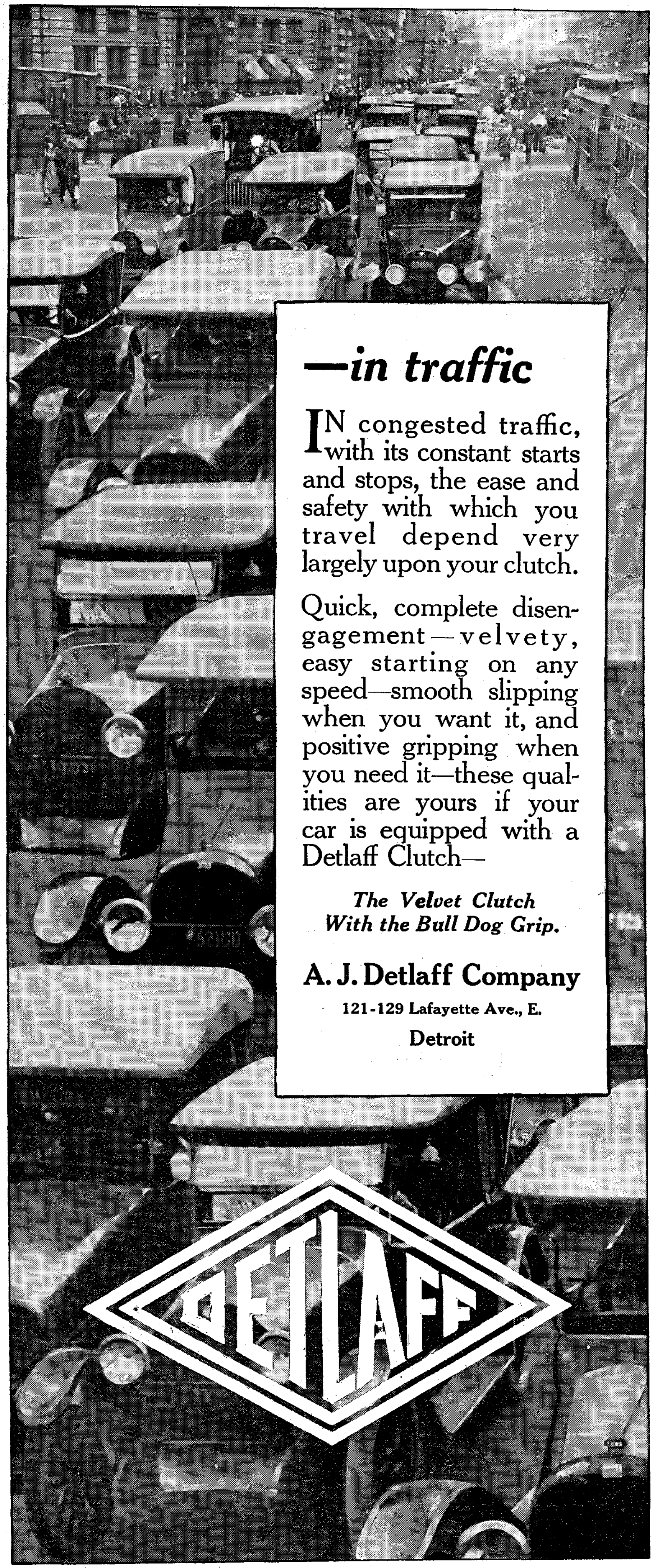

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

September 10.—President Wilson issues a statement setting out the following ten points as fundamental principles on which he is asking the acceptance of the Peace Treaty by the United States: The destruction of autocratic power; arbitration instead of war; placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight; disarmament; the liberation of oppress peoples; the discontinuance of annexation; the invalidation of secret treaties; the protection of dependent peoples; standards of labor under international sanction; international coordination of reform and regulation.

The Peace Treaty is reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee with four reservations and forty-five amendments. The reservations reported give the United States the right to withdraw unconditionally from the League; refuse to guarantee the territorial integrity of foreign countries or to assume mandates without the sanction of Congress; retain exclusive jurisdiction for the United States in domestic questions; and provide for the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine solely by this country. The principal amendment gives the United States voting power in the League equal to that of the British Empire.

Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation to the Peace Conference, signs the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Austrian Republic, says a report from St. Germain. Under the terms of this treaty all that remains of the former Austrian Empire is what is known as German Austria, including Upper and Lower Austria and parts of Styria and Tyrol. Austria is also required to pay certain indemnities, to be fixt by the Reparations Commission. She must replace ships lost by the Allies through the activity of the Austrian Navy, and the Austrian Army is reduced to 30,000 on a purely voluntary basis.

September 12.—The Canadian House of Commons assents without reservation to the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Both Houses of Parliament now have ratified the Treaty.

September 15.—The United States Senate begins the formal consideration of the Peace Treaty in open session, this being the first event of the kind in the history of the country.

CENTRAL POWERS

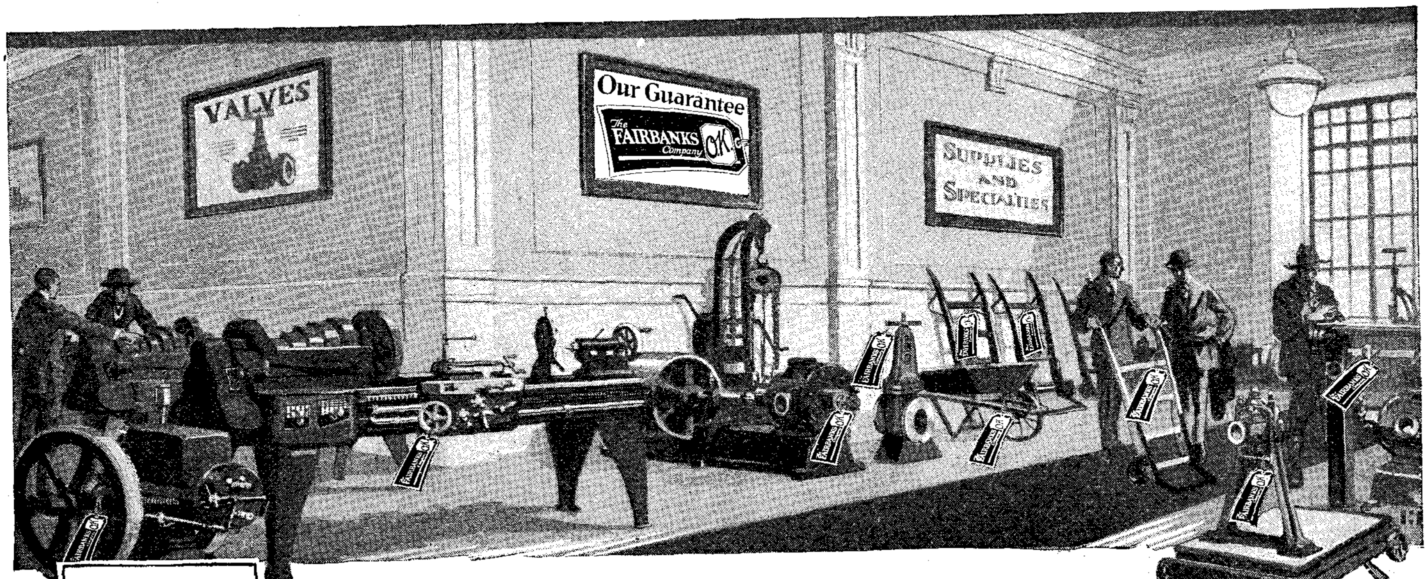
September 10.—Food riots take place in Glogau, Silesia, in which ten persons are killed and many wounded, says a Berlin report. Troops use machine guns and hand-grenades against the rioters.

September 13.—A Paris report states that advices of further requisitioning in Hungary by the Roumanian troops have been received by the Supreme Council. The Roumanians within the last few days are said to have requisitioned 71,428 pairs of shoes from the orphan asylum at Budapest.

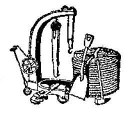
September 14.—According to advices received in Paris from Poland a German army of 200,000 men is said to be concentrated on the frontier of Silesia ready to be thrown against Poland.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

September 13.—According to London advices, General Denikine's forces have won an important victory over the Bolsheviki at Tsaritsyn. Nine thousand

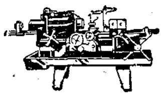


Everything in Mechanical Equipment and Supplies under one Roof



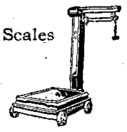
Mill, Mine and Railway Supplies

Trucks and Wheelbarrows

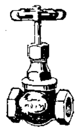


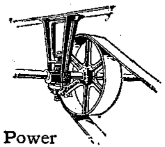
Machine Tools

Scales

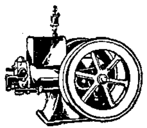


Valves

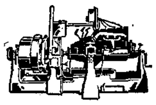




Power Transmission



Engines and Pumps



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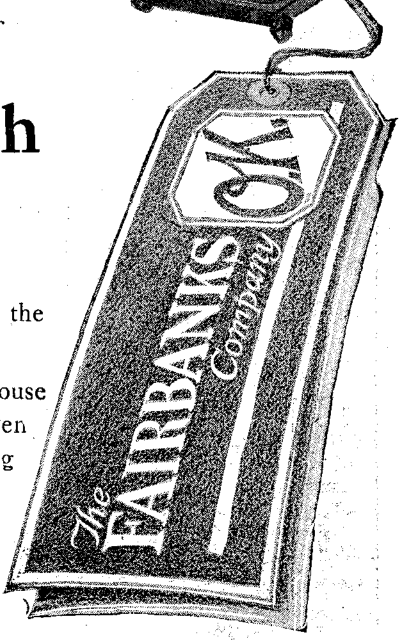
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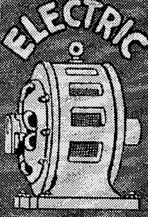

—"complete with Lincoln Motor!"

Why is it that most orders for modern machinery specify—"to be furnished *complete* with electric motor"?

Lincoln Motors are used on the following classes of machinery:

- Baker's Machinery
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- Crushers and Pulverizers
- Conveyors
- Elevators and Hoists
- Fans and Blowers
- Foundry Machinery
- Ice Machinery
- Machine Tools
- Paper Machinery
- Presses
- Pumps and Compressors
- Punches and Shears
- Textile Machinery
- Woodworking Machinery

It is because the motor is now considered necessary to make a *complete* machine. It is regarded as much a part of the equipment as the gears or shaft.

The Lincoln Electric Motor not only furnishes the power but it assures the user of enough power and the right kind of power to get effective, economical results.

Lincoln Engineers devote their time to working with machinery manufacturers—fitting Lincoln Motors to their machines—testing them under actual working conditions—giving the service that will insure both machine and motor making good.

Specify your machinery "complete with Lincoln Motor"—it gives you a double guarantee of satisfaction.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

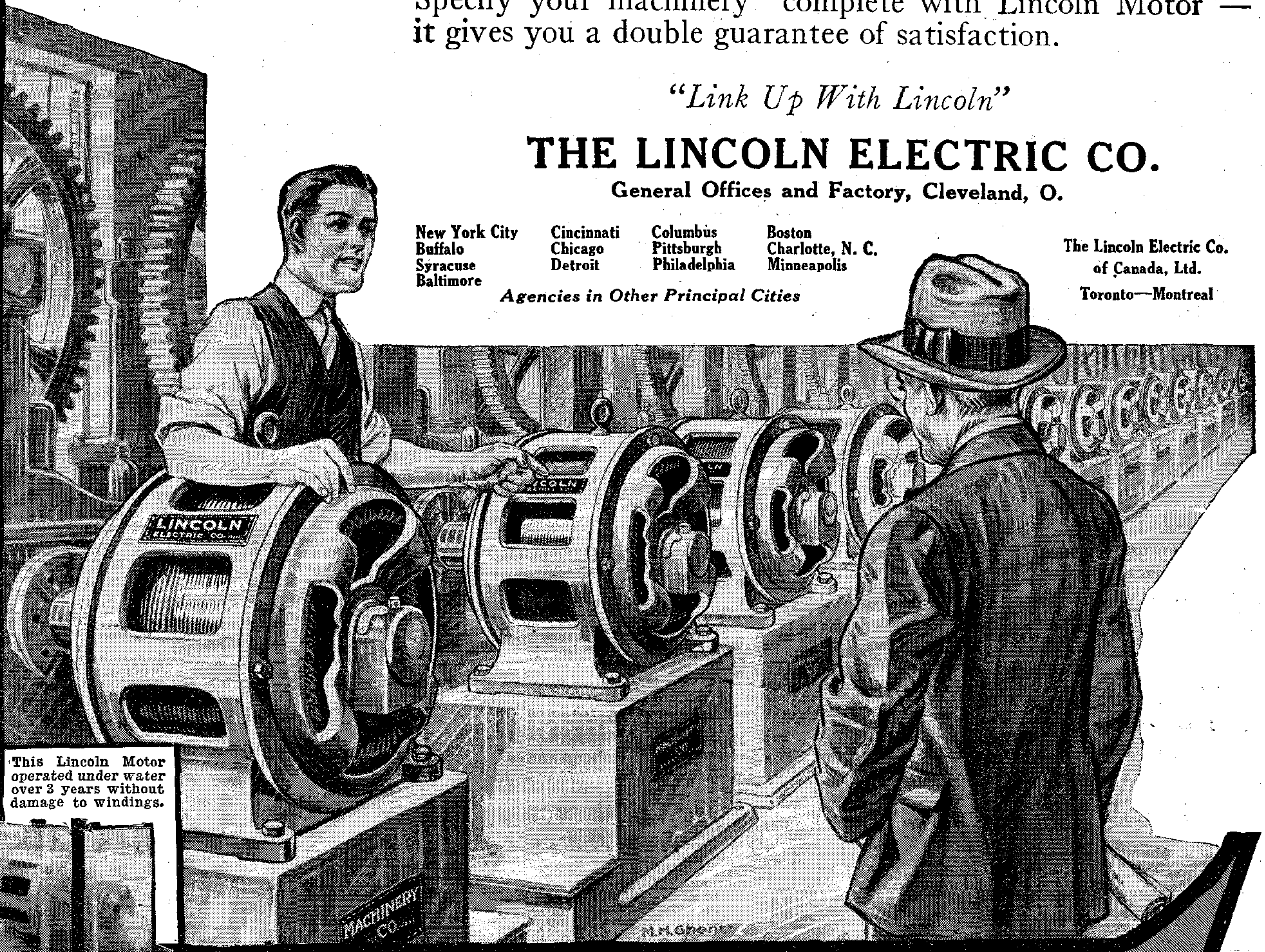
THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.

General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, O.

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Baltimore
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis

Agencies in Other Principal Cities

The Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto—Montreal

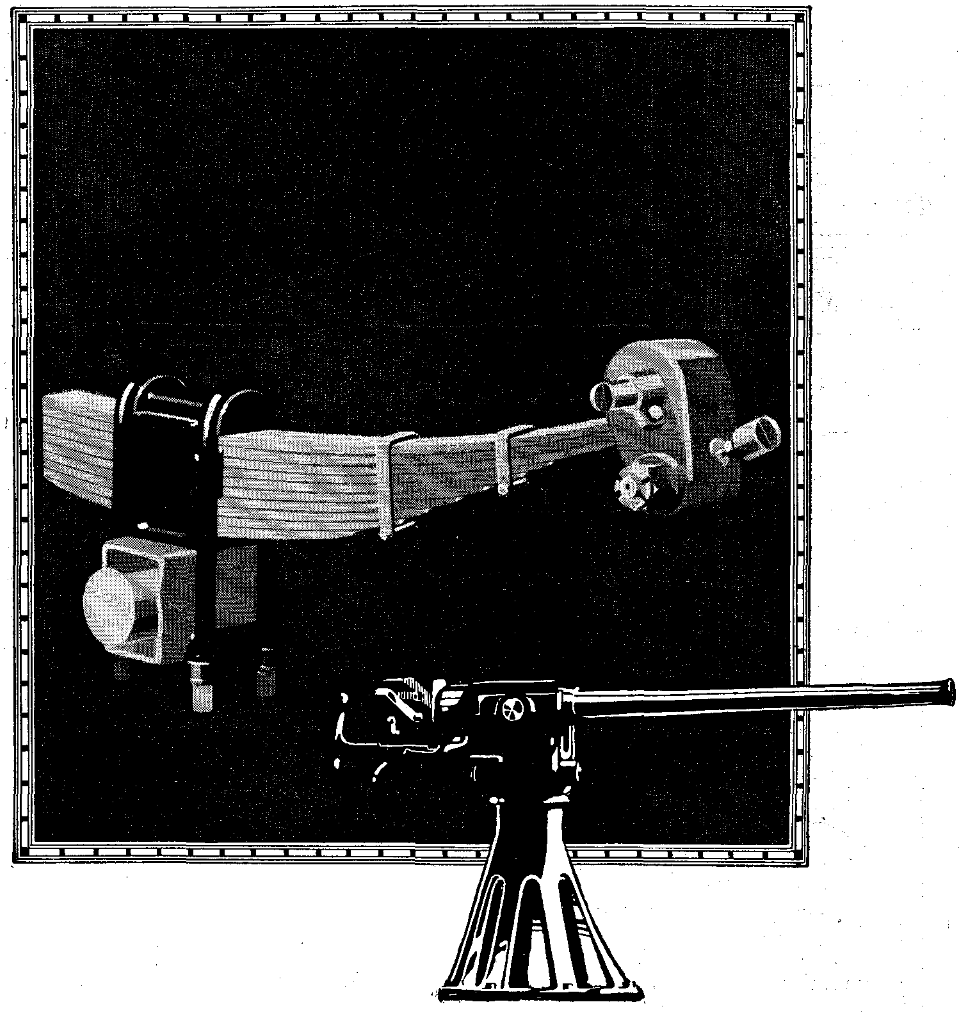

LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.
LINCOLN
MACHINERY CO.
M.H.Ghent

This Lincoln Motor operated under water over 3 years without damage to windings.

DIAMOND T

"The Nation's Freight Car"

ASK FOR the full story, "The FAMOUS DRIVE THAT CAME FROM A FAMOUS GUN," on your business stationery, please. If you are really interested in tangible truck economy, your request will pay big.



Two Works of Fame— from a Single Name

ONE a world-famous development in artillery—the other a world-famous application of the Cushion Principle to motor truck travel—enduringly perfected in the Diamond T.

"But," says some readers, "everybody knows what Hotchkiss Drive is." Wrong—not even present Diamond T owners really *know* how much they owe to the unique feature perfected in the rear-spring design of

"The Nation's Freight Car"

because the inside story of it has never before been completely told. How the weight, noise and cumbersomeness of ordinary truck suspension have been replaced, in Diamond T Trucks, by a simplicity that revolutionizes fuel and tire mileage—makes a piece of transportation romance as fascinating as fiction. To the prospective owner of a truck it is particularly a collection of facts profitable to know. Facts that tell the WHY of low-cost, unlimited-life Diamond T service, and the exclusive driving principle which *saves the load from the road.*

Diamond T Motor Car Company
4505 West 26th Street **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Suspicious but Helpless

THE CASE OF HENRY STEELE

HENRY is a good fellow but slightly ossified mentally—what you might call firm in his convictions.

Although I have liked Henry for years, I had never been able to make him try Mennen Shaving Cream. His attitude towards it was about as tolerant as that of an elderly village spinster on the matter of rouge.

On a camping trip last spring, Henry slid over a cliff, breaking one arm and spraining the other wrist. After the local doctor had fixed him up, I offered to shave him, preparatory to shipping him home.

He was suspicious but helpless. Calmly ignoring the shaving mug inherited from his Grandfather, I whipped a half inch of Mennen's into a three minute lather with the brush only, using lots of cold water. Henry was outraged. He carries a thermometer to be sure his shaving water is just the right heat. He begged me to rub in the lather the way a barber does. Raved about the extraordinary toughness of his beard. He seemed to fear that permanent injury might result if his stubble wasn't thoroughly massaged before amputation.

I had to slip a brushful of lather into his mouth to calm him.

It was really ludicrous—the look of perplexity on the unsubmerged part of his face—when my safety razor eased down through his two days' crop. He thought at first I was spoofing him—claimed I had left the blade out of the razor.

I think that even now, Henry still feels there is something unmanly in shaving without suffering—he looks upon his conversion to Mennen's as an evidence of weakness; his stern nature half rebels at soap without caustic—lather without a sting—at a beard that weakly surrenders without ten minutes of pummelling. But Henry does use Mennen's; just as does everyone else who ever tried it once. Sending for one of my 12 cent demonstrator tubes is easier than breaking your arm.

Jim Henry
Mennen Salesman

This giant tube costs 50c. It is larger and longer than the regular 35c size, and gives you more cream for the money.

MENNEN'S
SHAVING
CREAM

Bolsheviki were taken prisoners and many guns were captured.

September 14.—According to official information reaching London, Admiral Kolchak in pursuing his offensive against the Bolsheviki has broken their front in three places.

Representatives of Livonia, Lithuania, and Esthonia in conference at Riga decide to accept the recent Bolshevik peace proposal, says a report from Berlin.

FOREIGN

September 9.—The Mexican Government addresses to the United States State Department an energetic protest against American army airplanes crossing the frontier into Mexican territory, according to advices from Mexico City.

September 10.—A report from Madrid says that the Spanish Government forwards to the Government at Washington a request that the latter withdraw its troops from Santo Domingo and restore "the régime annulled by the military occupation."

The Trades Union Congress in session at Glasgow, Scotland, passes a resolution favoring the nationalization of coal-mines.

The State Department at Washington is advised by the American Legation at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that revolutionary leaders of that country have won a complete victory and have forced President Bertrand to leave Honduras.

September 11.—A report from Vienna says that the Bratiano cabinet in Roumania has fallen. The formation of a new government is said to be under way.

September 12.—According to advices from Dublin, the authorities proclaim the suppression of the Sinn-Fein parliament and organizations throughout Ireland. Raids and searches are made at Sinn-Fein headquarters for arms and documents, and two prominent Sinn-Fein members of the House of Commons are arrested.

A Constantinople dispatch to London reports that Turkey, in reply to President Wilson's demand that disorders cease in that country, declares that measures will be taken for the maintenance of order and security in Turkey.

September 13.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, former Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet, and a candidate for President in 1920, announces that he will take the field against the United States in the event of armed intervention, whatever the excuse for launching intervention in Mexico may be.

September 14.—Dispatches from Seoul, Korea, say that Japan will send 1,500 police reenforcements to Korea as the result of a recent bomb outrage against Baron Saito, the Japanese Governor there.

September 15.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, supported by an armed force, occupies Fiume and proclaims its union with Italy.

The Serbian Ministry, headed by Premier Davidovitch, resigns, as a protest against certain terms in the Peace Treaty.

September 16.—According to a statement issued by the Jugo-Slav Peace Delegation in Paris, the Italian mutineers under Gabriele d'Annunzio have driven out all French, British, and American patrols in Fiume in connection with their attempt to annex that city to Italy.

Herbert Hoover, former Food Administrator, recently home from Europe, states at a dinner given in his honor in New York City that the various socialistic experiments which have been made in Europe since the signing of the armistice are everywhere breaking up, and that the duty rests upon the United States to assist in restoring prewar conditions in Europe.

DOMESTIC

September 9.—Cardinal Desiré Mercier, Primate of Belgium, arrives in New York City for a visit to this country.

Mob violence takes place in many parts of Boston after the union members of the police force of that city go out on strike.

John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, labor leader and trade-unionist, dies in New York City at the age of forty-nine.

In a battle between one thousand strikers, former employees of the Standard Steel Car Company, and the police, five strikers are killed and fifteen wounded at Hammond, Ind.

September 10.—A parade of the First Division headed by Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., takes place in New York City.

Representatives of organized workers in the steel industry call a strike at their meeting in Washington, to become effective September 22. Its object is to compel recognition of their unions and of the principle of collective bargaining by the United States Steel Corporation.

Three persons are killed in Boston riots growing out of the police strike. The city is being patrolled by State guardsmen.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, at a hearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, states that a standing army of 250,000 men, supplemented by universal military training, will give a sufficient quota for the protection of the United States in time of peace.

Senators Borah, of Idaho; Johnson, of California; and McCormick, of Illinois, reservationist leaders, begin their Western speaking tour in Chicago in answer to President Wilson's demands for unconditional acceptance or the total rejection of the Peace Treaty.

September 11.—The convention of the United Mine-Workers of America, at Cleveland, Ohio, vote for the nationalization of coal-mines, the six-hour day, and the five-day week in all coal-mines.

Lawlessness still continues in Boston, following the calling of the police strike. The death toll now reaches seven.

The House Appropriations Committee in its report on the first deficiency appropriation of 1919–20 cuts down the total of $47,702,481.94 to $14,184,704.67.

September 12.—Director-General Hines orders all railroads to begin an inventory of supplies on hand as of December 31, 1919, with a view to the return of the railroads to private control on that date.

The Boston police strike is practically broken by an announcement through the Boston branch of A. F. of L. that the police are ready to return to work. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, however, takes the stand that the men can not be reinstated because they have forfeited their places by walking out.

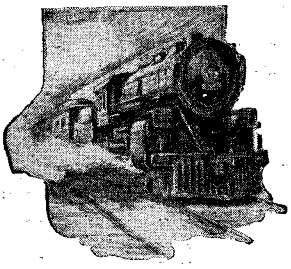
September 13.—President Wilson reviews the Pacific Fleet at Seattle.

The United Mine-Workers in Cleveland indorse the Plumb plan for the

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

In twenty-seven years at the throttle, Engineer Jesse J. Brooksby of the New York Central Lines has learned the value of an accurate timekeeper in keeping on schedule. For the past ten years he has run his trains over the New York Central Lines on Hamilton time.



Back of Every Time-Table

It's not the big clock in the station that keeps your train on time.

Railroad schedules are so complex these days, that, to avoid confusion and delay, trains must keep close to schedule every mile of the way.

For every train on every time-table there are dozens of men—dispatchers, conductors, engineers—who work with an eye always on their watches. They time their trains with the watches they carry. Were these watches inaccurate, time-tables would lose half their dependability and convenience.

Since the manufacture of Hamilton Watches was begun, nearly thirty years ago, the story of Hamilton's remarkable accuracy has spread to railroad yards and roundhouses the country over. Today, the Hamilton is by far the most popular watch in use on America's railroads.

Make Your Gift a Hamilton

There's accuracy, beauty, and enduring service in the Hamilton—an appropriate gift for any occasion, any season.

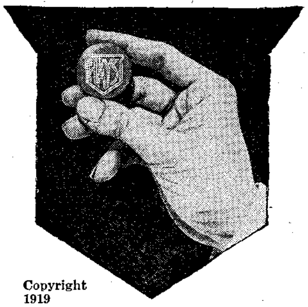
See some of the many Hamilton models at your jeweler's. There's one to suit your individual taste—thin models for men, watches especially built to stand rough service, ladies' bracelet models, and wrist-watches for men. The prices range from $36.00 to $185.00. Movements, $19.00 ($20.50 in Canada) and up.

Send today for "The Timekeeper." You will be interested in this little booklet about the manufacture and care of fine watches. The various Hamilton models are shown with prices.

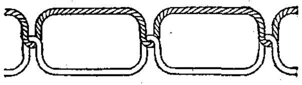
HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Hays Superseam Gloves

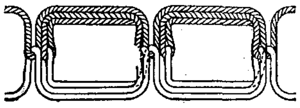
are made from *First Quality* Leather and the *seams will not ravel*, even though the thread be cut or broken.



Copyright
1919
The Daniel Hays Co.



Ordinary Stitching



Hays Superseam Stitching

Copyright
1918
The Daniel Hays Co.

Selected Quality Skins, when cut, are sorted into First, Second, Third and even Fourth Grade material. The *First* Quality selections are known as "First Grade."

The leather in the gloves that wear the "Hays Button" must be First Grade—that's why Hays gloves cost a little more than some, but give such uniform satisfaction.

Most "outseam" gloves are sewed with ordinary "Rip and Trouble" stitching—one break and zip!—a good pair of gloves is gone.

Hays "Superseam" is an "outseam" glove that is SUPERSTITCHED—each stitch is carefully sewed down and LOCKED. That's why a Hays "Superseam" never ravels, even though the thread is cut or broken.

To be sure that you get Hays Quality be sure that the "Hays Button" is on your gloves. And to avoid glove-ripping troubles, be sure that the word "Superseam" is stamped inside the glove.

Hays Superseam Gloves are made in Buckskin, Mocha and Cape leathers in a wide variety of fashionable models—LINED and UNLINED—for Men and Women.

The Better Shops feature Hays Superseam

The Daniel Hays Company
Gloversville, N. Y.
GLOVES SINCE 1854

nationalization of railroads and pledge the support of the miners' organization to secure its enactment.

The House passes a bill practically doubling the monthly compensation provided by the War Risk Insurance Act to disabled soldiers and sailors and members of their families.

September 14.—The League to Enforce Peace makes public an appeal to the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Peace "without amendment and without delay."

Corpus Christi is razed by a tropical storm, resulting in a loss of life aggregating more than 200 persons and destroying property of an estimated value of $4,000,000.

An order is issued by the president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly calling a strike of steel-workers in the Chicago district, effective September 22. The order affects 150,000 workers.

September 15.—The twelve hundred Boston policemen, refused reinstatement, declare their intention of carrying their fight into court. They will seek a writ of mandamus against Police Commissioner Curtis to compel him to restore them to their places.

September 16.—The publishers of three magazines with a large national circulation announce that unless the demands of the local printers' and pressmen's unions are modified they will move their plants from New York City to Western cities, and 152 publishers of periodicals will suspend publication if the wage-increases and other demands being made by the printing trade are insisted upon.

At a conference of labor-leaders, manufacturers, business men, and social workers before Governor Smith of New York, it was decided to form a State Labor Board of nine to prevent strikes, to settle industrial disputes, and to remedy the lack of production.

Better Than Nothing.—The moonlight shone on the lonely house on the hill, where all was peacefully hushed in sleep.

A dark form sat in the shadow of the hedge. Suddenly he moved as a soft whistle heralded some one's approach.

"That you, mate?" he whispered, hoarsely, as a stealthy figure approached in the darkness.

"Yus," came the answer.

"What yer doin' with that dorg?" he muttered, as his burglar pal approached.

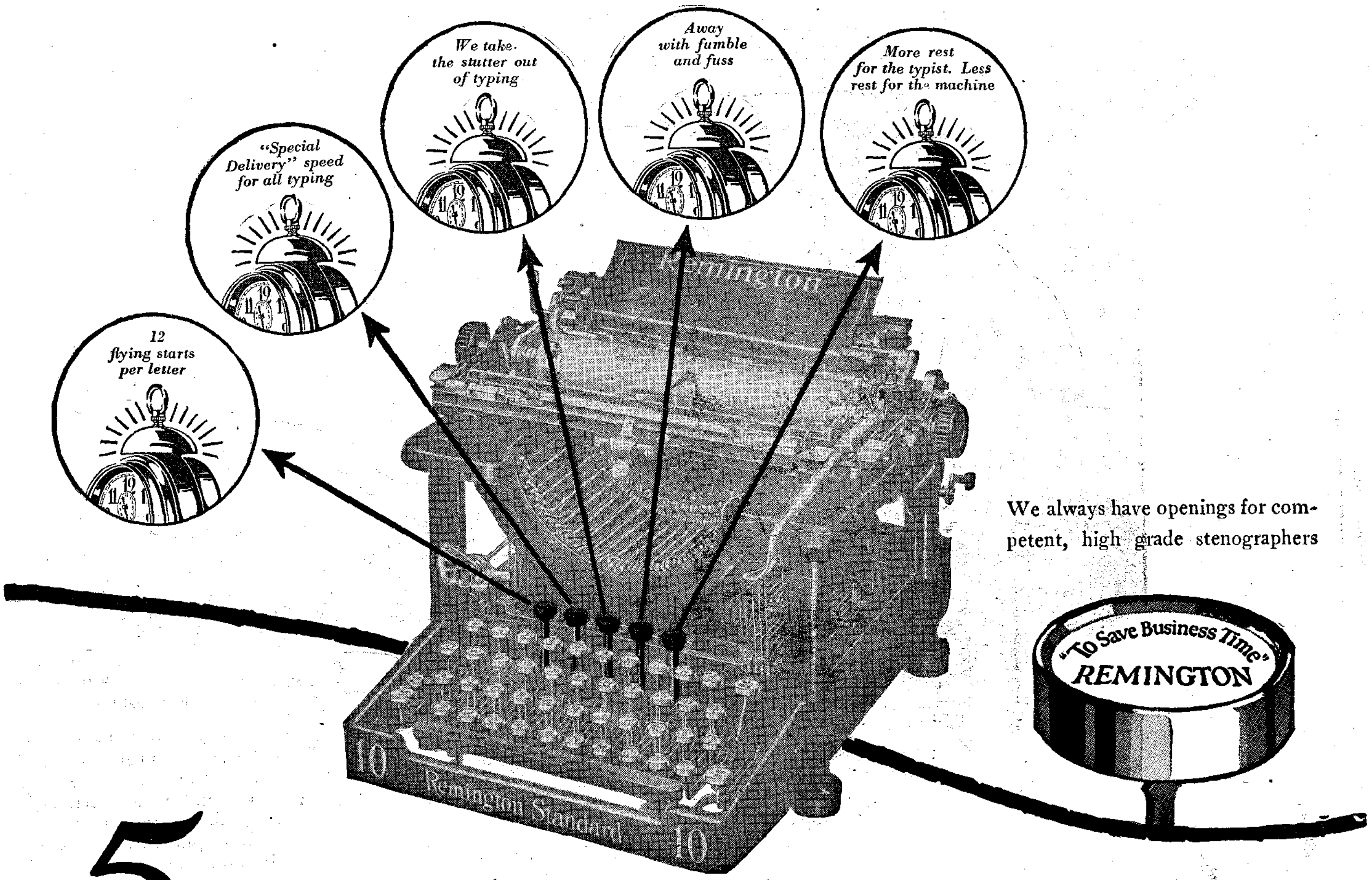
"Well," answered his confederate, "there's nothing worth taking in the 'ouse, and it's bad luck to come away empty-'anded, so I brought along the watch-dog and these burglar-alarms!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Longfellow on the Links

I drove a golf-ball into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
For I, alas, was short of sight
And couldn't follow it in its flight.
I kicked my caddie into the air,
He fell to earth, I know not where,
For I deemed it a thing exceedingly vile,
That inferior caddie's superior smile.
Soon, soon after, I found the ball.
It had hardly budged from the tee at all;
And the caddie was standing sardonically grim—
I had kicked my opponent instead of him.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Roosting Bucks.—As almost everybody in politics knows, bucks that have been passed come home to roost.—*Kansas City Star.*


12 flying starts per letter
"Special Delivery" speed for all typing
We take the stutter out of typing
Away with fumble and fuss
More rest for the typist. Less rest for the machine
Remington
10
Remington Standard
10
"To Save Business Time"
REMINGTON

We always have openings for competent, high grade stenographers

5 *alarm clocks to wake up typewriting*

TYPEWRITING has awakened with a start—or, to be more correct, with 12 flying starts on each average business letter. Typewriting machines had been napping on the job. Yet stenographers had been working hard. What brought about the change?

The Self-Starting Remington whose "photograph" you see above. Look it over. Pay particular attention to those 5 little keys—those 5 friends of the profit side of any business.

You ask, "What do they do?"

That's the secret which the Remington salesman will so gladly give you. But we'll give you a hint.

Those 5 self-starting keys put real "go" into letter writing. They say to the typewriter carriage—"Stop fumbling your way into every proper place on the letter, from 'Dear Sir' to 'Yours truly.' Toe the mark for each paragraph—instantly!"

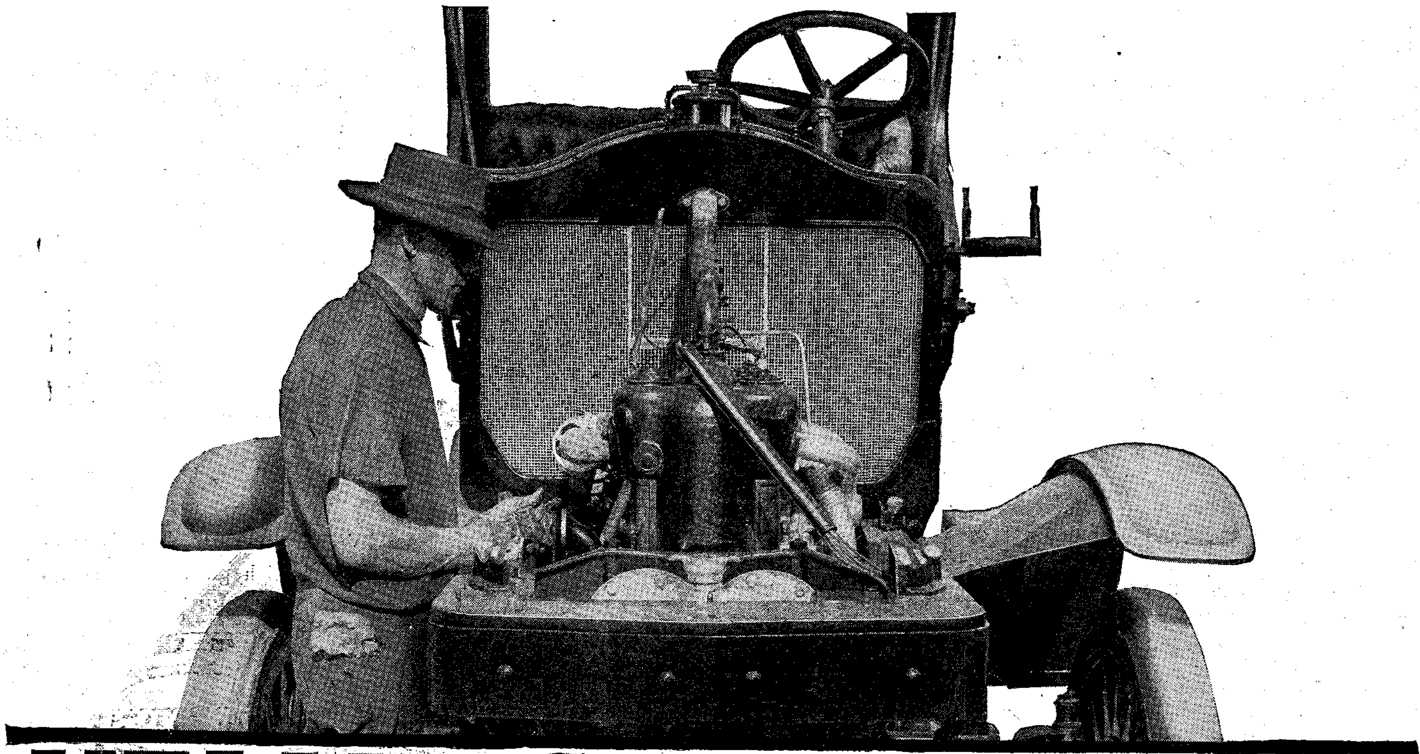
They say to your stenographer—"Work more restfully. We are your friends. We help you turn out more letters with less exertion."

They say to you—"We cut the cost of business typing."

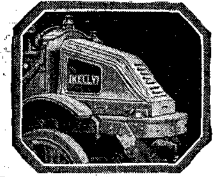
But let the Remington salesman give you the whole profitable story. The phone books of 177 American cities list the Remington branch offices—the local homes of Remington salesmen. Call the nearest branch. You'll find the Remington salesman an experienced co-operator in the reduction of business costs. Use him!

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, (*Incorporated*)
374 BROADWAY *Branches Everywhere* NEW YORK

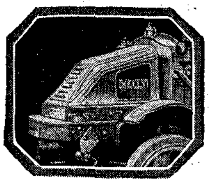
REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS



KELLY-SPRINGFIELD



TRUCKS



The Big Brother to the Railroads

Kelly Accessibility

THE accessibility of the Kelly Series K engine means even more to owners than its famous excess power. It means that easy and proper care which makes the Kelly engine outlive others.

The radiator located on the cowl does not obstruct access to motor. The hood opens from either side, or is easily removed altogether.

As the operator faces the truck with hood removed, the engine is at the height of a work bench. Magneto, water pump, carburetor, hand hole to crank case, oil-intake, are all instantly "get-at-able."

The simplicity of the motor and accessories permits adjustment of any part without affecting others.

This ease of access and this simplicity encourage Kelly drivers to give to their trucks that otherwise neglected daily care which is absolutely essential to long life of a motor truck.

All of which is possilbe only because the Kelly-Springfield Truck has been designed and built as a unit in one plant and under the undivided responsibility of one manufacturer. And that is why Kellys *work* while many others are being *worked upon.*

THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Builders of High-grade Motor Trucks

Write for name of nearest Kelly user, and get first-hand information about actual performance.

"Have operated Kelly trucks continually since 1912. Tried other makes during this time, but will give Kellys the preference when in the market for additional equipment. Our trucks are in constant use, every day, early and late, and our experience has been that we can always depend on Kellys."

GRISWOLD & WALKER, Inc., *By Wellington Walker*
Chicago, Ill.

GRISWOLD & WALKER
STORAGE FORWARDING
KELLY

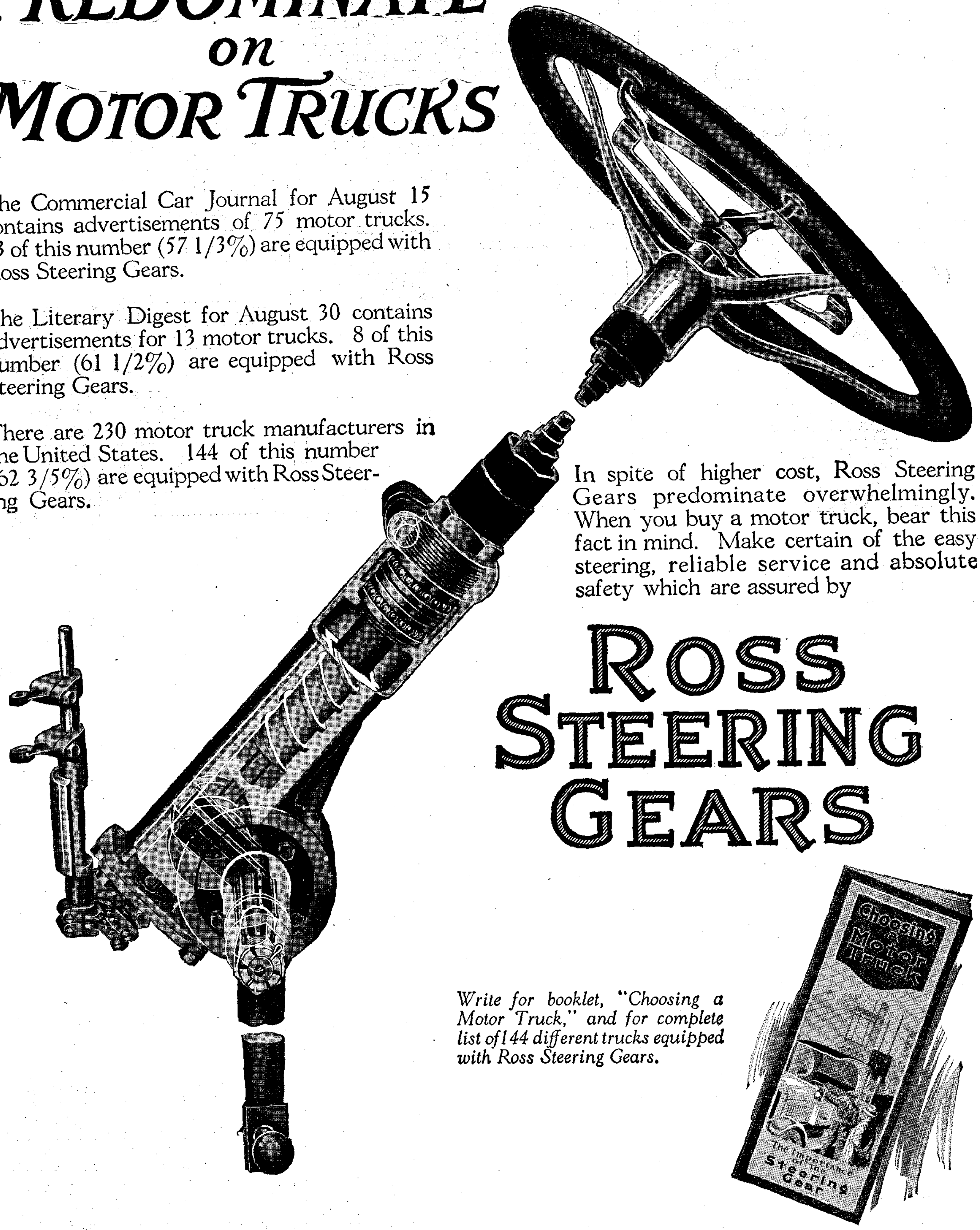
ROSS STEERING GEARS

PREDOMINATE on MOTOR TRUCKS

The Commercial Car Journal for August 15 contains advertisements of 75 motor trucks. 43 of this number (57 1/3%) are equipped with Ross Steering Gears.

The Literary Digest for August 30 contains advertisements for 13 motor trucks. 8 of this number (61 1/2%) are equipped with Ross Steering Gears.

There are 230 motor truck manufacturers in the United States. 144 of this number (62 3/5%) are equipped with Ross Steering Gears.



In spite of higher cost, Ross Steering Gears predominate overwhelmingly. When you buy a motor truck, bear this fact in mind. Make certain of the easy steering, reliable service and absolute safety which are assured by

ROSS STEERING GEARS

Write for booklet, "Choosing a Motor Truck," and for complete list of 144 different trucks equipped with Ross Steering Gears.

Choosing a Motor Truck
The Importance of the Steering Gear

ROSS GEAR & TOOL COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, IND. U.S.A

ESTABLISHED 1865

Guaranteed Steamship Bonds 6.30%

The strong demand for steel freight vessels, makes them particularly desirable security for FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer an issue secured by modern vessels valued at over 2¼ times the bond issue. Maturities 1 to 10 years. Payment GUARANTEED by old established Company whose net profits are over 10 times interest requirements.

We have handled a large amount of steamship and marine equipment bonds and in no instance has there been a delay in payment of principal or interest.

Ask for Circular No. 1044-R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

Branch Offices
Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee,
St. Louis

ESTABLISHED 1865

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

FALLING FOREIGN EXCHANGES AND UPSETS IN AMERICAN MARKETS

UNSTEADINESS and alarm in our own markets followed the recent fall of foreign exchange rates to record low levels. "How long can the outside world continue to buy the goods of the United States at the prevailing rates of exchange, and how long can the outside world continue to buy our goods so enormously in excess of the value of the goods we buy from the outside world?" asks Richard Hoadley Tingley, succinctly stating the problem in *The Financial World.* The outside world can not settle in gold, and it can not settle in goods. Borrowing seems to be the only recourse, but England, one of our greatest debtors, refuses to borrow. According to *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Rather than add to her indebtedness to this country, she prefers the lesser evil, as she regards it, of sterling dropping to lower levels, particularly as the decline will tend to restrict British imports and force her people into ways of greater economizing. With the pivotal exchange of the world thus left to its own devices, the work of stabilizing the other exchanges is rendered more arduous.

"England is much more favorably situated in the matter of her exchanges than some of the other countries, notably France and Italy. She has only a single problem on her hands, exchange with this country. As a matter of fact, sterling even in some of the neutral centers, notably the Scandinavian, is quoted at a premium, while in others the discount on it is little more than nominal. Furthermore, were she able to realize the credits she has advanced to other nations, she would have little difficulty in liquidating her obligations in the United States and restoring sterling to normal. The amounts owed her by the other Allied nations, including Russia, aggregate in the neighborhood of $7,500,000,000, while her indebtedness to this country totals approximately $4,900,000,000, including the $4,316,000,000 she has borrowed from the United States Treasury.

"British authorities have looked with considerable favor upon the recent acquisition by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of 750,000 shares of the Shell Transport & Trading Co. from British interests, and they hope that other similar transactions will be consummated. For while the purchase tended to steady sterling, it did not signify the contraction of any debt in this country on the part of any British subjects, but merely the entrance of Americans into partnership with Englishmen in a huge business enterprise."

On September 6, when rates on Paris, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna went to the most unfavorable figures ever recorded at that time, and exchange on London went within two cents of the lowest rate, the New York *Evening Post* commented:

"Just how great this depreciation of exchange on belligerent Europe has been, both during the war and since the armistice, will be seen from the following comparison of the low rates of the foreign currencies in American money this week, the low rates of war-time, and their normal parity:

	This Week	*War-Time*	*Par.*
English pound..........	$4.14¾	$4.48	$4.86⅝
French franc...........	11.9c	16.4c	19.3c
Italian lira............	10.2c	10.9c	19.3c
German mark..........	04.35c	16.4c	23.8c
Austrian crown.........	01.86c	10.6c	20.3c

"All of this week's low rates are the lowest ever reached, except that exchange on London touched $4.12¼ on the 20th of last month. Comparison of the separate columns makes the rather remarkable showing that all of these rates have fallen nearly or quite as heavily since the war as they fell during the war itself.

"This is not at all what was expected during the war. Most people looked for a decided movement of exchange in favor of these European markets as soon as peace was arranged. But then it is perfectly safe to say that nobody imagined at that time that the balance of actual merchandise trade in our favor and against belligerent Europe would be actually larger after suspension of hostilities than it was when war was going on. Yet here is the record of our exports in the first seven months of 1919, compared with the same seven months in 1918, at the climax of the war, and in 1914, just before the war began. The figures are in thousands of dollars:

Exports to	*1919*	*1918*	*1914*
England.............	$1,342,728	$1,210,094	$298,588
France..............	583,259	555,201	68,187
Italy................	272,818	274,548	38,126
Total............	$2,198,805	$2,039,843	$404,901
All Europe...........	3,079,745	2,208,433	735,046

"This unexpected increase in exports to such countries since the war has not been offset by any great increase in imports, which for the same seven months compare as follows, also in thousands of dollars:

Imports from	*1919*	*1918*	*1914*
England.................	$118,075	$98,882	$176,836
France..................	46,611	37,945	70,407
Italy....................	15,393	15,655	33,541
Total..............	$180,079	$152,482	$280,784

Cancelation of export orders as a consequence of the exchange situation are noted by the New York *Journal of Commerce.* "The resultant situation is admittedly serious, and is regarded as one of the disturbing elements in the current domestic position," this authority remarks, and quotes "a leading international banker" to this effect:

" 'But while we are waiting for the exchange market to right itself, it is Conceivable that on this side American plants would have to close down for lack of business while Europe's progress in the direction of normal would be enormously hampered.

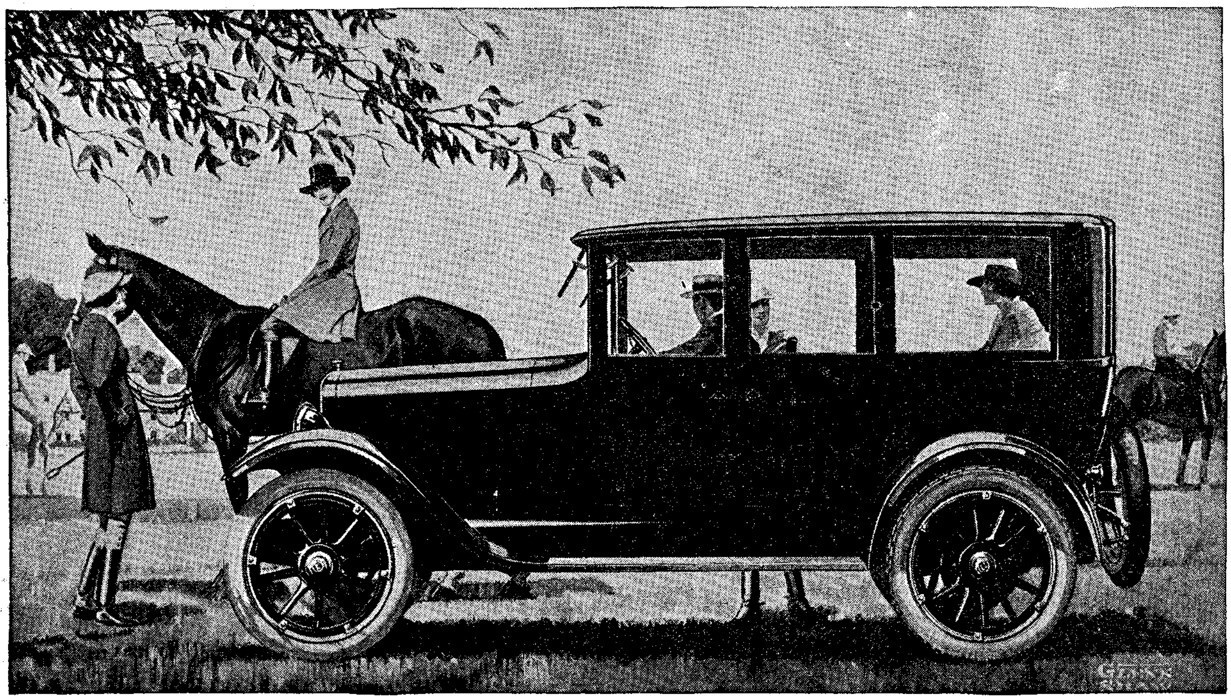
" 'I have never been one of those who believe that Europe could not get along without our assistance. If the United States should erect an impenetrable wall against European purchases, I have the utmost confidence that Europe would eventually gain its feet again. Europe needs us, however, and needs us badly.'

"The old governments of Europe, it was asserted, are missing no opportunity to gain trade and, meantime, are watching every move by the United States with the keenest interest. In the case of one cancelation reported, it was said that the Government of which the foreign buyer was a subject, ascertaining the existence of a cancelation clause in the particular contract, had instructed the purchaser to cancel and buy the materials needed at home. The European nations are understood to be devoting special attention to the development of trade relations with their colonies on a broader scale than has hitherto been observed.

"In some quarters, because of the advantage which an early start will give to Europe, a tendency to criticize the Administration, and particularly those branches of it whose services would properly be enlisted in the interest of American export trade, is apparent. It is known that the Treasury Department is giving every

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



The Year's Most Pleasing New Sedan

THE season offers no other sedan so pleasing in the beauty of its lines and its furnishings as the new series Chandler Sedan. And there is none that may be compared with it at anything like its price.

The new Chandler Sedan is the highest expression of years of development in the creation of closed bodies. It is beautiful to look at, and most comfortable to ride in. It has style and refinement that must appeal to those who care for the finer things.

This car seats seven persons most comfortably, or five when the auxiliary chairs are not in use. The front seat is solid, not divided as in previous models, and the window posts are a permanent part of the body, not removable. The windows, however, may be lowered away or adjusted to suit the weather and the wish. The interior is upholstered in silk plush of pleasing pattern for cushions and plain tone for head lining. Interior fittings are in dull finish silver of Colonial design.

Despite the largest production in the history of the Chandler company, the demand for the new series sedan will quickly consume the production for weeks to come. Your early order will be a safeguard against disappointment.

All Chandler bodies are mounted on the same standard Chandler chassis, famous for its marvelous motor

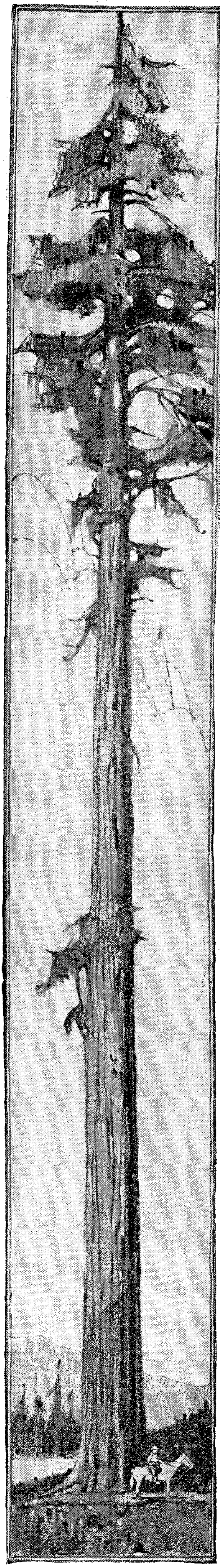
SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

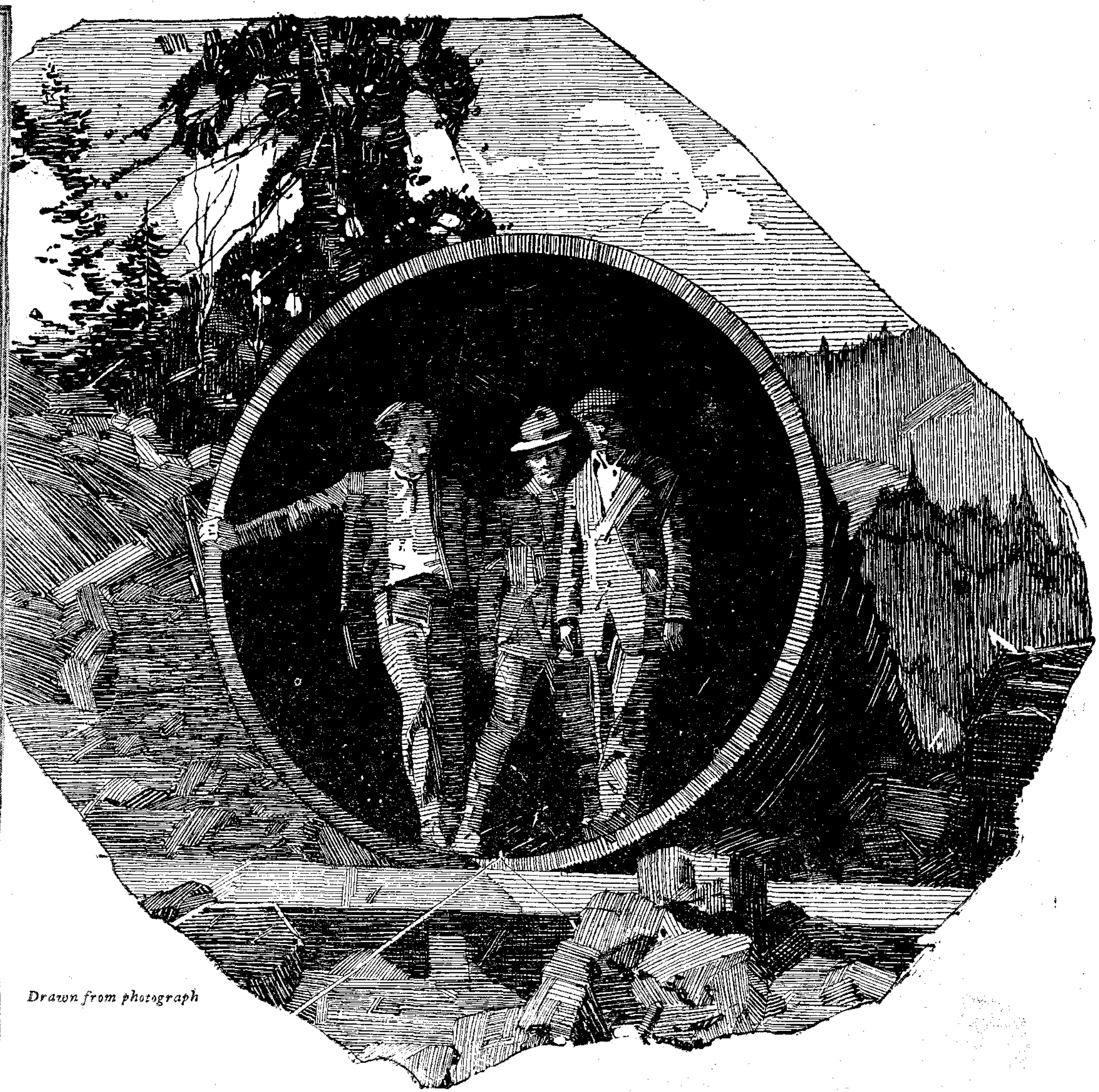
Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1795 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1795*
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1875
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2795 *Four-Passenger Coupe, $2695* *Limousine, $3295*

(*All prices f. o. b. Cleveland*)

Dealers in all Principal Cities and Hundreds of Towns

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Export Department: 1790 Broadway, New York Cable Address: "CHANMOTOR"





Drawn from photograph

Giant Arteries of Redwood

Winding in and out for miles over desert, mountain and swamp—exposed to sun and rain; to summers' heat and to winters' ice and snow—half-buried in moist earth or in alkaline dust—under the *most severe conditions imaginable,* the giant pipe lines of the Western States and of the Tropics, remain sound and tight for scores of years with little or no sign of deterioration.

Their remarkable endurance is due to the *natural* preservative characteristic of the lumber from which the big stave pipes are built—*California Redwood.*

This *natural* preservative, which has protected the giant trees through the centuries, keeps Redwood lumber free from decay and from the attacks of insects.

In addition, Redwood contains no pitch or resin and is therefore remarkably fire-resistant. And the lumber, properly seasoned, will not shrink, warp or swell, even under the most severe conditions of moisture and temperature.

These qualities make California Redwood the ideal lumber for a great variety of industrial, engineering and home-building purposes. Lattice trusses, railroad ties, mine and tunnel timbers, mudsills, shingles, siding, sheathing, foundations, interior panels and woodwork—these are but a few of the many possibilities of this age-old, rose-tinted wood of the West.

Write for "Specialty Uses of Redwood," "California Redwood for the Engineer," "Redwood on the Farm" and for others of our free booklets covering the characteristics and uses of Redwood. We have some literature which will interest your architect too, if you will kindly give us his name.

Ample warehouse stocks of Redwood at Minnesota Transfer, Minn., Chicago, Ill., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Your lumber dealer should handle Redwood. If not, write us and your requirements will be supplied.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION, 714 Exposition Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

California Redwood

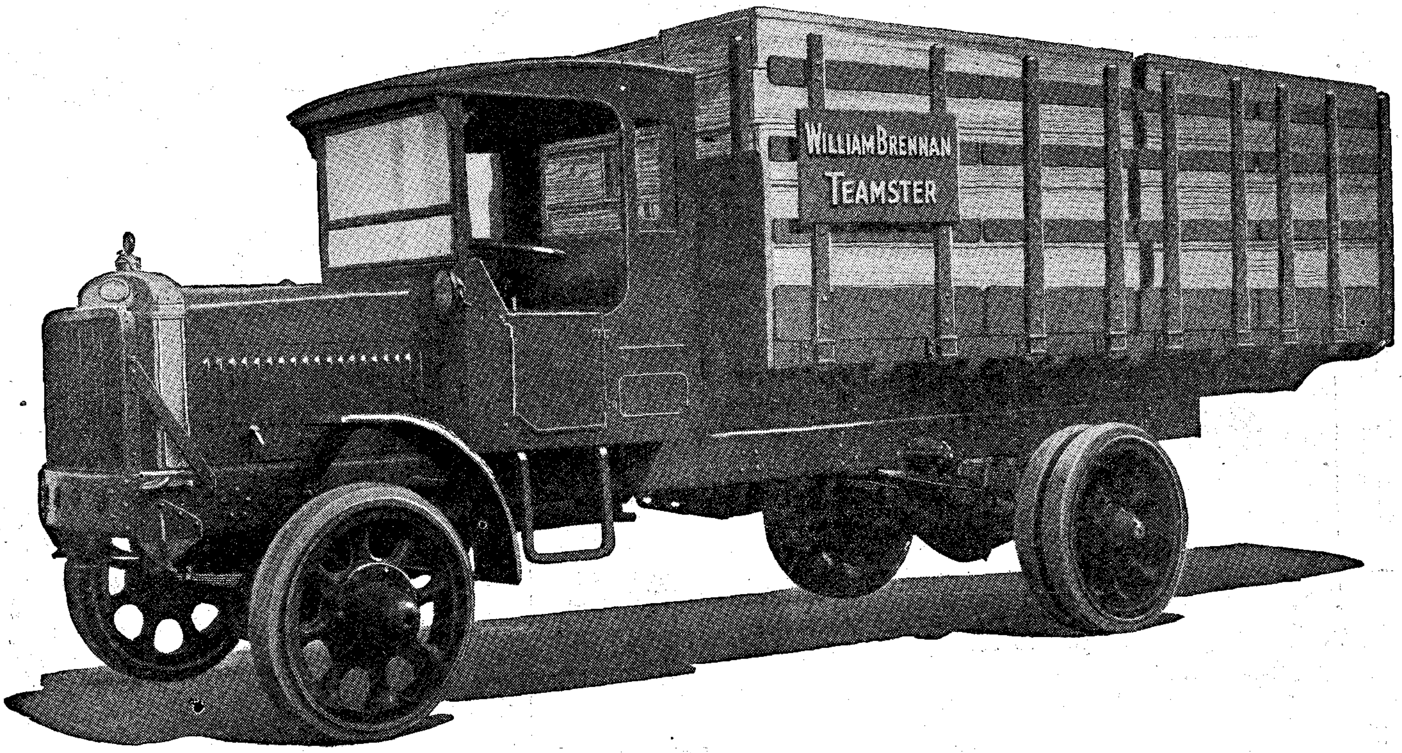
Resists fire and rot

MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION

*Albion Lumber Company
*Bayside Lumber Company
*Dolbeer Carson Lumber Company
†Goodyear Redwood Company
†*Glen Blair Lumber Company*
*Hobbs Wall & Company
*Holmes Eureka Lumber Company
†Irvine & Muir Lumber Company
*Little River Redwood Company
†Mendocino Lumber Company
*Northwestern Redwood Company
‡Pacific Lumber Company
†Union Lumber Company
All of San Francisco, California

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES

†C. A. Goodyear Lumber Company, McCormick Building, Chicago, Illinois
‡The Pacific Lumber Company, Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois; 103 Park Avenue, New York City.
*Redwood Sales Company, Exposition Building, San Francisco, California
A. C. Dutton Lumber Corp., Springfield, Mass.



This Truck's Test Equalled Two Years of Hard Work

There is no question, B. A. Gramm says, that this 5-ton Gramm-Bernstein is the best truck of its size which he has ever built.

That, and the Gramm-Bernstein record of performance, should be ample assurance to American business men.

But we have gone even farther.

Before a single one of these trucks was produced for market, the first of its type had been proved out in a test equal to two years of hard work.

This truck, with the first Liberty truck motor released by the U. S. Government for commercial use, was run 18,000 miles over the worst mountain roads of Pennsylvania.

Under full load it was driven up "Giants Despair" in less time, so far as we can learn, than was ever made by any other truck.

The one thing this terrific 18,000-mile test did was to prove beyond doubt the soundness of our engineering and our correctness in choosing and co-ordinating truck units.

For the only things necessary to put the truck into first class mechanical shape, were valve-grinding and a bearing adjustment of 4 one-thousandths of an inch.

And this, mark you, after mileage approximating two years' usual travel of a 5-ton truck under conditions that were unusually severe.

When the Government needed trucks, Washington called on Mr. Gramm.

Here, at this plant, was built the first Liberty truck for the army.

Now this 5-ton Gramm-Bernstein is driven by the Liberty truck engine first released by the Government in 1918 to Gramm-Bernstein for commercial use.

More than that, it carries the other Gramm-Bernstein characteristics—the trouble-proof transmission, the pad for attaching the patented power take-off, the Hotchkiss drive, the radiator shroud and shutter, and such complete equipment that there are no extras to buy.

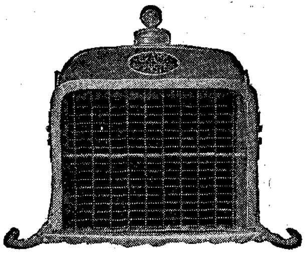
If for no other reason, these details are important as the fruit of the longest truck-building experience in the industry.

We recite these facts, so that business men may know what to expect from this truck.

It is a heavy truck for heavy hauling; with more ton-miles built into it, we honestly believe, than ever before known. In every respect it will live up to the high Gramm-Bernstein reputation.

To any truck buyer we will furnish ample reason for the belief that the confidence he places in the truck and its builders will be well placed indeed.

Gramm-Bernstein Trucks in 2, 2½, 3½ and 5-ton capacities, are now sold completely equipped, ready for the body—not an extra to buy.



The radiator shutter and motometer which are a part of Gramm-Bernstein equipment will prove particularly valuable from now on.

They will greatly facilitate starting and hasten the process of warming up the engine on the cold, damp mornings that are coming.

In the heat of the day, the Gramm-Bernstein radiator shroud, directing and intensifying the velocity of the air drawn in by the fan, operates to keep the engine at its highest working efficiency.

GRAMM
PIONEER
BERNSTEIN

All Gramm-Bernstein Transmissions are provided with a pad for attaching Gramm's Basic Patent Power Take-off. Dealers and truck owners should assure themselves that any trucks purchased with power take-off do not infringe B. A. Gramm's Basic Patent No. 1194994.

The Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

Pioneers Since 1901—Builders of the First Liberty (U. S. A.) Truck

We advise the purchase and are making a Specialty of

U. S. Government Bonds

and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

We have prepared a circular on investment securities which we shall be glad to send you on request

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St.
Boston

17 Wall Street
New York

HW

Investments

WE own and offer a diversified list of securities, carefully selected and thoroughly investigated, which we recommend for investment. Our judgment as to their merit is based on over thirty years successful banking experience. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptive circulars on request.

We maintain six offices in prominent financial centers, and an extensive wire system which reaches other leading cities in the United States and Canada. The facilities of our organization and the expert counsel of the executives in charge of our Bond, Note, Stock and Statistical Departments are gladly placed at the disposal of those considering the investment of surplus funds.

Commission orders executed

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

BOSTON
PORTLAND
PROVIDENCE

Investment Securities
Established in 1888

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
DETROIT

Members of the New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges

phase of the situation careful consideratio but there is little indication as yet that i or any other government department wil be prepared to take the initiative in th near future. Since the beginning of th discussion of plans for financing Europ bankers have taken the position that the would do nothing without the affirmativ and positive approval and cooperatio of the Government.

"It is recognized that the delay in th ratification of the Peace Treaty stand as a formidable obstacle to action b the Government in the situation. As on banker exprest it recently, the presen unsatisfactory condition is permitted t drag along not so much to supply a leve to bring about ratification as because an line of action which might be adopte might prejudice consideration of th Treaty.

"There would be less cause for worr in the situation, it is held, were it no for the bad effect on export trade, no clearly discernible and reflected in domesti business as well, and for the activity other nations in this respect. The Britis Government is stated to be aiding expo trade in many ways, while recent report from the financial center in London i dicate that British bankers and busines men are keenly awake to their opportuni ties. What hurts is that the America exporter, whose opportunities are regard as naturally much greater, must sit and see those opportunities pass. number of exporters have told banke that their business is already rapidl going to pieces because nothing has bee or is being, done."

While Sir George Paish, the emine British economist, predicted a rate sterling exchange as low as $4, or eve lower, as England's surest way of stopp her imports from America, several of ou financial experts have found a certai amount of comfort in the probable result upon domestic prices. *Daily Financi America*, which has been running a serie of editorials under the heading of "Strip ping America," cites a recent report of th New York Fair Price Committee in sup port of its contention that a decrease i our export trade might result in a decreas of our prices. It quotes and comment

"New York's Fair Price Committee in report on shoes and clothing confirms th editorial view of *Daily Financial Americ* that shipment of needed raw material out of the country is one of the chie causes of high prices. The report says o this subject: 'From the day that th armistice was signed and the shoe regula tions of the European countries lifted, a immediate rush was made to the Unite States for all the finished leather that wa available. This immediately caused great shortage of leather in this cou y which, naturally, forced the prices to wher they are at the present time.

"'The shoe men report that for leathe of the top grade in 1914 the average pric was 30 cents per square foot, as agains the price of $1.50 a square foot for the sam grade of leather to-day. The skins fron which this leather is made come from India China, Russia, Africa, and South America

"'Owing to the lack of shipping since th armistice was signed,' their report continues 'we have not been able to get enough ra skins into this country, and Europe, own ing most of the shipping, naturally gets larger quantity of raw material . . . Pari to-day is retailing shoes at $40 per pai which can be purchased on Fifth Avenu for $15 per pair. The price in Londo for the same shoe is $30.'

"Prices of shoes in Paris and London a quoted by the committee show plainl that it is only the wealthy Europeans wh are benefiting by the stripping of America The resulting increase of prices here t points approaching the European level ca only result in depriving the poor in thi country of necessities, and conferring these articles on the higher bidder in Europe.

"How Americans find the rich man of Europe buying the shoes off their feet is told by James S. Coward, a manufacturer and retail dealer here. 'Recently,' he said, 'a lot of sole leather was offered to our buyer at 95 cents a pound. I told him to take it. He tried to get it and found that a French buyer had already bought the leather at $1.15 a pound.' Mr. Coward, finding the raw material being thus taken from the American consumer, urges an embargo on leather exports. An embargo on every necessity that can not be classed as 'surplus' is needed until the world's production becomes normal."

BUILDING PROCEEDS IN SPITE OF HIGH COSTS

While wages and the prices of building material have reached unprecedentedly high levels, building activities throughout the United States, we are told, are growing. "It was the position of this house," says *The Straus Investors' Magazine*, "that a condition of mental stabilization was needed, which, coupled with a more widespread adoption of the scientific principles of amortization, would result in the resumption of building and construction work, which by mid-summer would reach a point of well-nigh record-breaking activity." This, we are told, is what has happened:

"The accuracy of these observations is attested by numerous statistics which are now being announced. For example, authoritative statistics show that actual contracts awarded for building and engineering work from January 1 to July 1 of this year total $989,904,000 in the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri rivers. This is an increase of nearly $80,000,000 over last year.

"Figures showing the commitments for building and engineering construction in this territory for the first six months of the past ten years are as follows:

Contracts awarded 1919	$989,904,000
Contracts awarded 1918	911,714,000
Contracts awarded 1917	831,402,000
Contracts awarded 1916	596,583,586
Contracts awarded 1915	413,532,000
Contracts awarded 1914	382,532,000
Contracts awarded 1913	472,372,500
Contracts awarded 1912	406,011,000
Contracts awarded 1911	416,227,813
Contracts awarded 1910	454,145,798

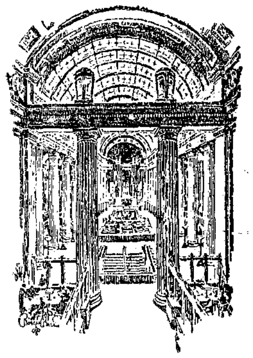
"Of the amount of building during the period mentioned, $106,000,000 represented the number and valuation of plans for new building operations in Greater New York. These figures, compared with $37,562,598 for the same period last year, show a gain of building operations in the nation's metropolis of more than 350 per cent.

"With the beginning of the second half of the present year there was no recession of building activities displayed, and there is every indication that 1919 will be the banner year in the history of the country in building and construction work.

"It must not be considered that, extensive and far-reaching as these figures are, there is any likelihood of housing conditions throughout the country being brought quickly to a condition of normality. Nor is there any likelihood of a recession in building costs. Every indication points to a continuation of upward tendencies in prices for all the essentials of construction work. A recent statement compiled by the National Housing Corporation of the United States Government pointed out that reports from thirty-eight States show a continuation of the acute shortage in housing.

"With the present upward sweep of the building and construction industry there is a continual tendency toward higher prices, not alone in the continued increase in the cost of labor, but through the working of the natural laws of supply and demand. The demand for building materials is now far ahead of the visible supply."

TRANSACT ALL FINANCIAL BUSINESS HERE



The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS
CHICAGO

Commercial Banking, Foreign and Domestic. Savings. Personal Trusts. Corporate Trusts and Corporate Agencies. Safe Deposit. Safekeeping Foreign and Domestic Securities. Investment Securities. Financing Government Issues. Financing Industries, Municipalities, Railroads, Utilities.

Continental *and* Commercial National Bank *of Chicago*
Continental *and* Commercial Trust and Savings Bank
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

UNION METAL COLUMNS

UNION
METAL COLUMNS
"The Ones That Last a Lifetime"

Away From The Commonplace

Union Metal Columns will give an air of distinction to a house or building that would otherwise look commonplace and the cost of such a decorative feature is many times repaid by the additional sale or rental value.

Union Metal Columns are economical because they last as long as the building itself. The shafts are made from a special grade of steel pressed into correct architectural designs and they will never weather, split or decay as wood columns are bound to do sooner or later.

Write for Booklet No. 25 with photos of many beautiful installations.

Union Metal Lamp Standards

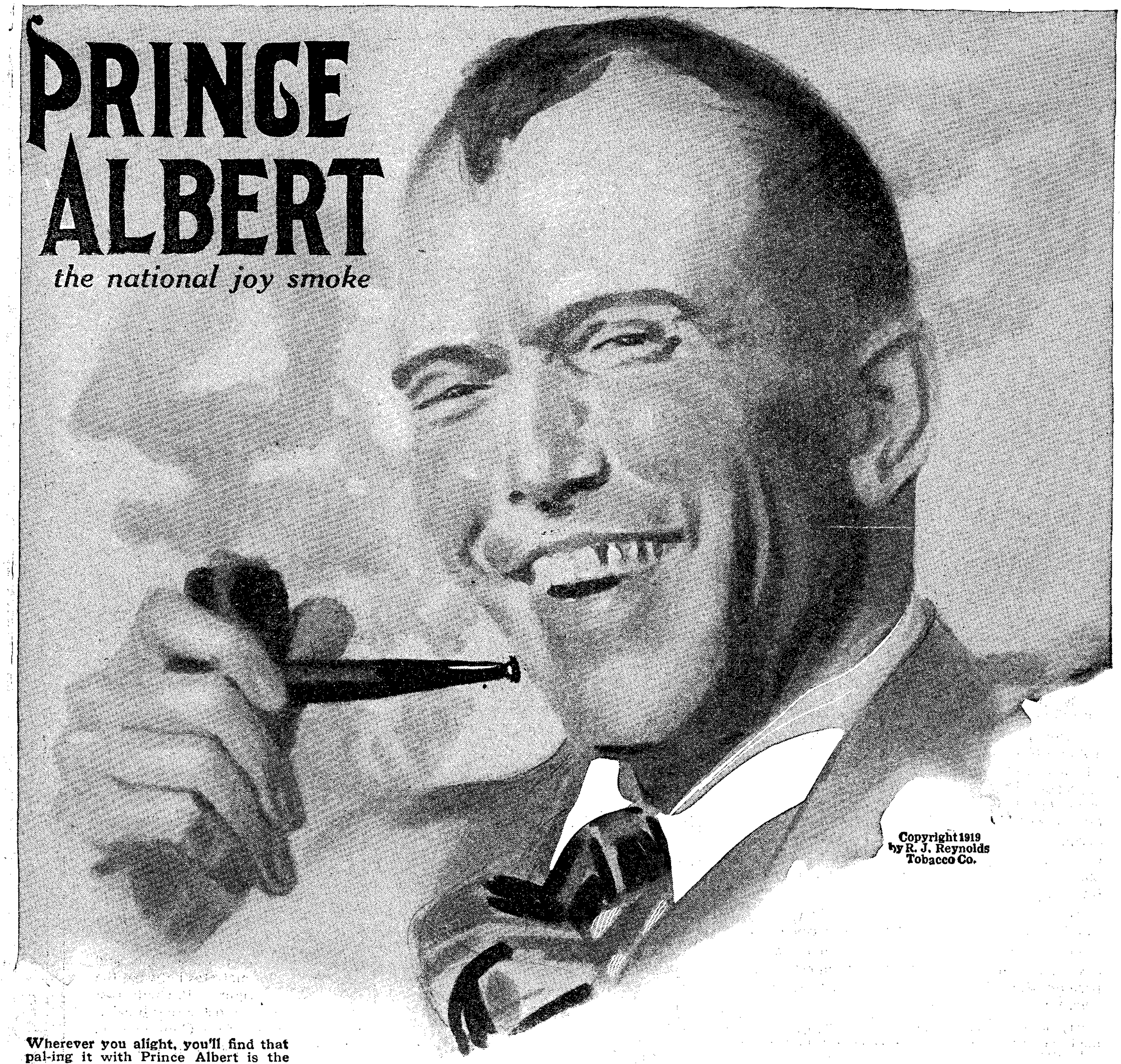
The leading cities of the United States are lighted with Union Metal Lamp Standards. Booklet No. 105 gives complete information.

The Union Metal Mfg. Co., Canton, O.

Capable Representatives Wanted For Open Territory

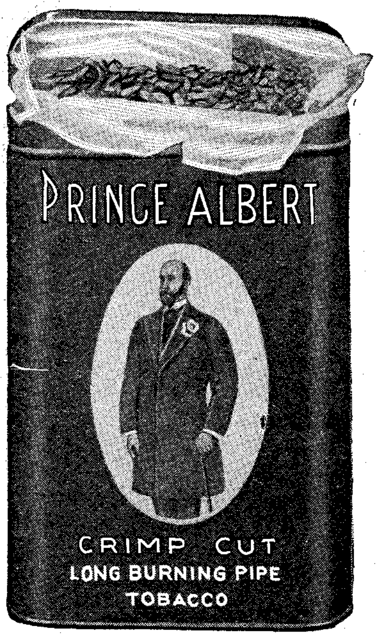
PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Wherever you alight, you'll find that pal-ing it with Prince Albert is the great indoor and outdoor sport! Because P. A. is the national joy smoke! Awaiting your say-so, you'll find toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps Prince Albert in such perfect condition!



P. A. has such a joy'us way of making men glad about jimmy pipes!

To shoot it quick:—Prince Albert turns over a new leaf in your smoke-career! Shovels smokesorrows right out the attic airshaft and throws wide open the smoke-section-shutters! Talk about letting in a flood of smoke-sunshine! Bet your pet luckystone that the best you ever heard tell about can't hold a candle *with what Prince Albert will hand you* seven days out of every week! And, then, some-on-the-side!

Smoking Prince Albert is just about twins with having the top time of your life on each fire-up! *It gives you a brand new idea of how delightful a pipe smoke really can be!* Such flavor and fragrance and coolness; such freedom from bite and parch! Prove personally that Prince Albert's exclusive patented process *really does cut out bite and parch!*

Talk about ringing the bell every time you take *just one more little smoke!* You'll agree with your old fellow citizen, General Approval, that Prince Albert puts a man on the firing line with a jimmy pipe, *and keeps him there;* that it sends all previous smoke setto records to the rear-ranks: that it just slams in one good time on top of another so fast, so happy-like, you realize that heretofore you've been hunting regular-man-sport with the wrong ammunition!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. R. E.," Pottstown, Pa.—"(1) Please give me the correct pronunciations of the words *vagaries* and *blatant*. (2) Also, please give me a definition, as concise as possible, of *pragmatism*."

(1) *Vagaries, va-ge'riz—a* as in *final, e* as in prey, *i* as in *habit; blatant, ble'tant—e* as in *prey, a* as in *final.* (2) "*Pragmatism* is (1) the quality of officious meddlesomeness. (2) In history, a treatment of events with reference to their causes and results. (3) In philosophy it is a method, and its corresponding doctrine, which holds that the practical effects, or way that they 'work,' are the sole available criteria for the truth of human cognitions and the value of human, moral, and religious ideals; the metaphysical theory that reality is for man what he makes it to be in the service of so-called practical ends."

"H. G. T.," Spartanburg, S. C.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Anti?*"

The prefix *anti-* is pronounced *an'ti—a* as in *fat, i* as in *habit.* If you are referring to *Anti,* meaning a native tribe living in southern Peru on the eastern slope of the Andes, the word is pronounced *an'ti—a* as in *art, i* as in *police.*

"O. A. C.," Bakersfield, Cal.—"Kindly tell me if the following sentence is correct English—'More better English is spoken in this country than in England.'"

The expression "more better" has the sanction of Shakespeare behind it, but the sentence could better be expressed: "More good English is spoken," etc.

"E. C. P.," Pasadena, Cal.—"Please explain the difference in meaning between *hate* and *detest.*"

Hatred is a bitter aversion, usually actuated by a desire to injure, destroy, or weaken its object. The *hatred* of a revengeful man is roused by the approach of those who have done him injury. Thus, *hate* is intense and lasting. *Detestation* is intense dislike, and implies aversion caused by disapproval. To *detest* any one is to *hate* him intensely. Thus, the two words may be said to approach to synonyms as nearly as it is possible for words to do.

"L. B. M.," East Cleveland, Ohio—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *banquet?*"

The word *banquet* is correctly pronounced *ban'kwet—a* as in *fat, n* as *ng* in *sing, e* as in *get.* The pronunciation, *ban'kwit—a* as in *fat, n* as *ng* in *sing, i* as in *hit*—is incorrect.

"L. F. S.," Washington, D. C.—"Please tell me the correct use of the title *Esquire.* Is it used only after the name of a lawyer, and is there any rule for this?"

The term *esquire* is not obsolete. In England the title *esquire* ranks next below that of *knight,* and belongs by right to the eldest sons of knights and to the younger sons of peers, and to their eldest sons in perpetual succession. It is given by courtesy to officers of the royal courts and household, sheriffs, justices of the peace while in commission, etc.; and also often to literary or professional men. In the United States the title is given especially to lawyers and justices of the peace, but very commonly to any man as a mark of respect, especially in the address of a letter. Matthew Arnold, in his "Civilization in the United States," says: "It is the established habit with us in England, if we write to people supposed to belong to the class of gentlemen, of addressing them by the title of *Esquire,* while we keep *Mr.* for people not supposed to belong to that class."

"F. B.," St. Joseph, Mo.—"We have always heard that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the Fourth of July, but now we read that it was signed on August 2 or thereabouts. Can you cite me some authority that would enlighten us on this matter?"

The Declaration of Independence was passed unanimously on July 4 by the delegates of twelve Colonies, New York not voting as the delegates had not been authorized to support the movement for independence. John Hancock, as President of the Congress, signed the document on the same day. On July 9 a New York convention declared in support of the Declaration and, in accordance with a resolution passed by Congress on July 19, the document was engrossed on parchment, and on August 2 was signed by the fifty-three members then present.

A Squeak Killer
PIANOS·FURNITURE·WOODWORK
"THREE IN ONE"
3 IN ONE
REGISTERED
TRADE-MARK
CLEANS AND POLISHES
PREVENTS RUST
LUBRICATES
TYPEWRITERS
BICYCLES
GUNS
FOR MUSICAL, DENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, LOCKS, ADDING-MACHINES
THREE IN ONE OIL CO.
GOLF-CLUBS

Squeaks are the audible evidence of internal friction and wear.

Treatment with 3-in-One kills the squeaks by removing the cause.

It's a wonderful lubricant—all pure oil, acid-free, grease-free, gritless. Light enough to penetrate to the innermost friction point. Viscous enough to stay where needed and lubricate perfectly.

3-in-One

For Autos. Squirt 3-in-One along edges and on ends of springs. It penetrates between the leaves, lubricating just right. Prevents rust which experts agree causes most spring breaks. Also lubricates perfectly Ford Commutators and all magnetos. Makes starting easy.

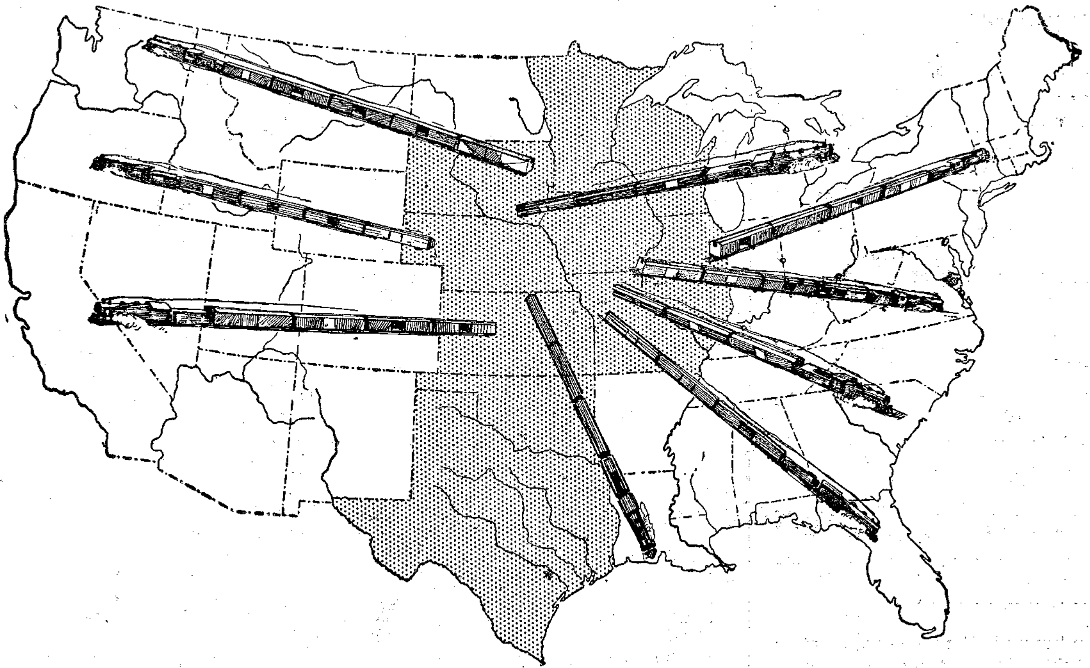
For Sewing Machines. Occasional thorough oiling with 3-in-One takes the drudgery out of sewing by making sewing machines run easier. Reduces the rattle and clatter of old machines. Makes new ones stay new.

For All Light Mechanisms. 3-in-One works out old caked grease and dirt and provides a thin film of oil between the bearing surfaces that reduces friction to the vanishing point. Always use on typewriters, calculating machines, office chairs, bicycles, roller skates, guns, revolvers, all tools, hinges, bolts, locks, clocks, talking machines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines—everything that "works".

3-in-One is sold at all good stores. Prices east of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c, 25c and 50c in bottles; also in 30c Handy Oil Cans.

FREE Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, send a postal.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
165 KAM. Broadway
New York City
C1



Running errands for the nation's butcher shops

Your juicy steak, national in its popularity, is far from being national in its origin.

Ten Mississippi valley states raise and feed much of the beef which you like so well.

The big herds of quality cattle are fattened in an even smaller area, known as the "corn belt." No feed has yet been discovered that is as cheap and fattening as this yellow grain.

This meat must be dressed, chilled and shipped many miles to the other 38 states. Whose job is it? Your local butcher cannot do it. If each butcher built a packing plant, there would be endless duplication and expense — making meat too high priced.

Time has proved that the dressing and distribution of meats on a large scale through centrally located plants is economical to the consumer and has given him a wider choice as to quality.

Local butchers have found that they can order any grade and weight, without waste, and suited exactly to their customer's desires.

Swift & Company is running this errand for the nation at a surprisingly small rate of pay. We receive only a fraction of a cent per pound profit on the meat we sell. The public saves money by such service.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders